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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1068

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 215 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Abyssinian Generals Leave For The Front?

Proposal For Italian Military Posts In Ethiopia?

British Precautions: 24 War ships Now In Alexandria Harbour

REPORT OF ITALIAN CONSULS BEING RECALLED DISCREDITED

World's Workers Want Peace And Condemn Fascist Menace

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 7.

Two of the most important Commanders of the Ethiopian Army have left for what would be the "front" if war breaks out.

Ras Kassa has gone from Gondar towards Makan, the capital of Tigre region on the northern front, while Detchazmatch Nassibou has proceeded from Harrar to the point southwest of Jijiga on the southern front.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MILITARY POSTS IN ABYSSINIA?

GENEVA, Sept. 7.

It is not yet known when the committee of Five's report is likely be ready, but it is understood that all members favour despatch, so it will not be allowed to drag on unduly. As regards proposals for settlement, it is believed that M. Laval favours a force of gendarmerie for Abyssinia under British and Italian officers, but the proposal is not yet tabled. Another idea is to establish Italian military posts and aerodromes on the lines of those of Britain in Iraq, but it is pointed out that such a proposal would give the Italians much more than the British have in Iraq, where the posts are purely for defence of the route to India and do not interfere in the Iraq local affairs. When the Assembly meets on September 9, there will naturally be a reference to Abyssinia in the Secretary-General's report, but hitherto, there is no indication of Italians refusing to sit in the Assembly owing to the presence of Abyssinians.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRECAUTIONS

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 7.

Twenty-four British Warships with the Hospitalship Maine are now in the harbour here, while the Airforce plane is continually on patrol in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and Aboukir Depot.—Reuter.

Italian Consuls Not Recalled

ROME, Sept. 7.

According to authoritative information the Italian Government has not recalled any consuls from Abyssinia though it is considered possible that the Italian minister at Addis Ababa may have withdrawn some consuls from the provinces where anti-Italian feeling is strong.—Reuter.

DEPUTY WARNS LAVAL

PARIS, (By Mail.)

M. Laval has been warned that France's huge coloured population in her colonies is solidly behind Abyssinia in that country's dispute with Italy. M. Gratien Candace, the negro deputy for Guadeloupe, and a former Under-secretary for the Colonies stated:—"France's black subjects are solidly behind the Abyssinians. M. Laval informed me that he would do everything to avoid a conflict, and also that no secret agreement exists between France and Italy to give Italy a free hand in Abyssinia.

"The Italian war on Abyssinia, apart from arousing displeasure in the negro race throughout the world, would be the strongest stimulus for promoting solidarity among all coloured races, of which Japan considers herself the leader, and consequently France and Britain would have grave fears for the future."—B.U.P.

Italian Propaganda Minister's Warning

ASMARA (ERITREA), Sept. 7.

"Italian people are ready to oppose by all possible means, even if most extreme anyone, who tried to prejudice Italy and hold up the course of history, declared Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and Propaganda Minister broadcasting to-day an address to the American people. Count Ciano who is a captain in the Airforce has just returned from a scouting expedition with the Duce's two sons, referred to the vain attempts made by Italy to foster peaceable collaboration with Abyssinia in the face of "hostility and bad faith" of the Ethiopian rulers.—Reuter.

DRAFTING MAN-POWER IN ABYSSINIA

ADDIS ABABA, (By Mail.)

A move to put the whole of the man-power of Addis Ababa on a fighting basis was announced by the Municipal Government to-day. The order has been given that "every male inhabitant of the city who is without a master or a chief shall be attached to a chief designated by the Minister for War, and receive pay." At the same time, all inhabitants who are not soldiers and are not attached to the retinues of chiefs are required to register all arms in their possession.

In future, all unregistered arms will render the owner liable to a fine and confiscation of the weapons, while anybody giving information leading to the discovery of such arms will receive part of them as reward. Furthermore, nobody may now carry a revolver without a permit.

Unemployed Abyssinians in the Addis Ababa region are required to register themselves with the authorities and hold themselves at the disposal of the Minister of War. Landed proprietors are also required to register their tenants and report absentees.—B.U.P.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD WANT PEACE

Important Deputations Wait On League Member And Condemn Fascist Menace

GENEVA, Sept. 7.

An appeal to the League "in the name of millions of workers" to safeguard peace was handed to Mr. Eden by a deputation of the National Federation of Trade Unions and the Bureau of the Second International.

A resolution adopted at the joint meeting of the two organisations confirmed their attachment to peace and condemned the "aggressive attitude of Fascist Italy."

Deputations of twelve other countries have handed in similar resolutions to representatives of their respective governments.—Reuter.

SIR S. HOARE IN PARIS

"I Shall Do What I Can, For Peace" He Assures

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sir S. Hoare flew to Paris this afternoon 'en route' to Geneva for the League Assembly's opening session to-morrow. He said: "I am looking forward to working with M. Laval, and shall do what I can for peace."

Geneva.—Sir S. Hoare arrived at 4-30 p.m.—Reuter.

British Press Cemments

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The appointment by the League Council of Special Sub-Committee of five to inquire "into all aspects of the relations between Italy and Ethiopia with a view to find a peaceful settlement" is welcomed by newspapers as an indication that determination and goodwill have succeeded in setting the League machinery to work deepite the obstructive tactics to which the Italian delegation resorted.

While this is regarded as a real and indispensable gain and there is relief that, as the "Daily Telegraph" says, "the League comes back to its real task of a peaceful solution of the Abyssinian dispute," there is no disposition to exaggerate the importance of this development in relation to the prospects of an ultimate settlement.

"SOMETHING DONE."

The "News Chronicle" says:—"We have far to go before we can be confident that the League system will triumph over the test of a war of aggression but it is something that Italy's initial effort at peralysing the system's machinery should have been promptly and decisively defeated."

The setting up of the Committee "does mean," says the "Birmingham Post" "that proposals calculated to satisfy all reasonable Italian claims—whether security claims or claims in respect of opportunities for economic exploration,—will be considered again under the new conditions which would hardly permit of their peremptory rejection for a second time."

"DOOR KEPT OPEN."

The "Times" writes:—"The patient persistence and good sense of the British and French delegates supported by other members of the Council have kept the door open. In all circumstances, it is not an inconsiderable achievement."

Commenting that the Assembly might not exercise the self-restraint which had been shown by the Council in the face of great provocation and that the attitude of Mr. Eden, and M. Laval throughout the trying time should have convinced the Italians, as it has the world of their disinterestedness in seeking a settlement equitable to both parties in con-

(Continued on page 7—Col. 4.)

Indian Airmen Crash In E. A.

Thrilling Story Of Forced Landings And Final Crash In Thick Jungle

(Special Cable.)

BULLAWAYO, Sept. 7.

Three Indian Airmen Messrs. Dalal, Pochkhanawala and Dastur arrived by train after five forced landings, four of them due to engine trouble, finally crashing near Mpika during one night.

The airmen relate thrilling adventure when they were trying to find Mpika.

Mr. Dalal interviewed by Reuter said, "We saw a bush fire and thought it to be an Aerodrome. While we were trying to land in a field near a river, a herd of elephants charged across and we rose in order to avoid crashing into them."

Eventually they landed near the bush fire and a burned stump caught a wind and damaged the plane.—Reuter.

40 OUT OF 42 CONVICTED

Sensational Case Of Conspiracy Against Family

RAJSHAHI, September, 8.

The hearing of the sensational case against 42 Mahomedans of Jhikra village concluded to-day in the court of the Sessions Judge when the Jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused, except two who were found not guilty and acquitted. The orders against those found guilty have been deferred until September, 12.

The prosecution case, in brief, is that some Mahomedans of the village suspecting illicit intimacy of one Hindu with a girl belonging to their community, conspired to take revenge on his family members, and on the day of the occurrence, carried away the aged mother of the Hindu in question to a field, criminally assaulted her, and carried her naked throughout the village.—United Press.

Charge-Sheet

RAJSHAHI, Sept. 8.

A verdict of "guilty" was returned to-day against 40 out of 42 Moslems of Khordgovindapur who were charged with various offences against an entire Hindu family of the village. The remaining two were found "not guilty."

The Judge accepting the verdict acquitted the two and reserved orders against the other 40 men until 12th September.

Among other offences with which the prisoners were charged it was alleged that some of them forcibly entered the house of an elderly Hindu named Radhaballabh, dragged him and his wife out and severely assaulted them.—A.P.

HARIJANS' BULLOCK PROCESSION

Nasik Authorities Ask For Application For Permit

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, (By Mail).

To an appeal of Mr. B. R. Gaekwad, the Secretary of the Nasik District Depressed Classes Association, praying the help of police to protect the procession of bullocks of the Harijans, which they contemplate taking out on the 14th instant in order to assert their civic right, which they were prevented from enjoying on the 28th August, the last 'pola' day, the District authorities are reported to have replied asking the Harijans to apply for a permit to take out the procession.

WIGHTMAN CUP

FORESTHILLS, Sept. 8.

In the quarter final Wightman Cup, player King beat Mistress Vanryn (6/2, 6/0) and meets Jacobs in the semi-final.—Reuter's Special.

Retort To Bengal Governor

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON LAWLESS LAWS

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress has issued the following statement: "The Governor of Bengal, in his address to the Bengal Legislative Council, has divided those who pressed for the release or, in the alternative, for the trial of Bengal detenus into two classes, viz., those who were in secret sympathy with terrorism, and therefore, should be regarded as out of count, and those who, though well meaning, were ignorant of the real state of affairs, and therefore, deserved no consideration.

IGNORING OF MOST VOCAL CLASS

The Governor has ignored the third class which I believe, is largest in country and which has, among it, persons holding diverse political views and belonging to diverse parties. That third class comprises of person who hold the liberty of person as sacred and who strongly feel that none should be deprived of his or her right of liberty except as a result of trial, openly held, in accordance with the canons of civilised law.

It is in this class which has insisted on the trial of detenus or, failing that, their release.

Government plead difficulties in the way of trial and prefer to rely on laws, which dispense with that necessity and substitute executive order for judicial decision. They have no reason to complain if the public are not prepared to accept their views, as it is subversive of all recognized principles of civilized jurisprudence.

To-day Government are bent on perpetuating the lawless laws depriving people of personal liberty, liberty of association and liberty of expression of views on platform and through the press at the will of the executive and they have been enforcing such laws with all their rigour. Not unoften, they misapply them to conditions for which they were never intended.

TOLL OF ORDINANCE ACTS

Consider the number of presses and newspapers which have been penalised; the number of associations, including labour organizations, which have been banned the number of individuals who have been deprived of their liberties and it becomes clear to what extent Government can go even when things are, more or less, quiet. Having once enjoyed these powers, which subject them to no scrutiny by an impartial tribunal, one is not surprised that they resent even a criticism of their methods. We must continue to struggle against those conditions until we are in position to make such "laws" impossible in our land.—U.P.

STOP PRESS

BALDWIN'S SUPPORT.

GENEVA, Sept. 8.

Sir S. Hoare has brought a message assuring Mr. Eden that the Baldwin Cabinet has fully supported the line he has taken in the Abyssinian dispute.—Reuter.

ITALIANS' PLANS FOR ATTACK

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 8.

The revenge for Adowa will be the first aim of Italy in the event of war in Ethiopia. It is understood the first attack will be made from the north, where General De Bono commands, and continue onwards from Adowa to Axsum district, where Rasseyoum commands the force, reliably estimated at 35,000.

Rasseyoum is likely to refuse battle some time, and allow the Italians to advance. Italians are said to have 100,000 White troops in Eritrea, in addition to thousands of native soldiers; but may run the risk of having the flanks harassed by Ethiopian guerilla tactics, as their lines of communication lengthen.

It is known 50,000 Ethiopian troops are reported to be well-armed, near Gondar. In the south, General Graziani is likely to advance warily, with 100,000 men, but the Italian troops are suffering severely from intense heat and reinforcements will likely be needed before a real attack can be launched. Ethiopian tactics in the south are uncertain; but the main stand will probably be made before the key city, Harrar.—Reuter.

NO POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER CONFERENCE

(Special Cable).

GENEVA, Sept. 8.

Press reports from Rome that Sgr. Mussolini would like to see the further conference at Stresa for the settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are received sceptically here. No official suggestion of this nature is received and such a conference appears impossible when the Committee of the League Council is dealing with the problem.

Moreover it is recalled that the Paris Tri-Partite Conference proved a failure.

HELEN JACOBS BEATS NANCY LYLE

(Special Cable).

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 8.

In the American championships, quarter final, Miss Helen Jacobs beat the British Wightman Cup Player, Nancy Lyle, 6/love 6/4. Dearman and James went out winners of the third round yesterday.

BACK IN MOTHERLAND

Indian Hockey Team Praises 'Royal Reception' In New Zealand And Australia

'ATTEMPT TO BELITTLE ACHIEVEMENTS'

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The Indian Hockey Team returned to Madras to-day after their tour of New Zealand and Australia.

Mr. Behram Doctor, manager of the team, in an interview, spoke of the tour in enthusiastic terms, and said that they had been treated right royally in both countries. Questioned about "the milk incident," he said, it was merely an attempt to belittle the performances of the team, and the spirit in which they played the game and to bring about unpleasantness between the Indians and their hosts. They had had only one object throughout the tour, namely to make friends with the people of New Zealand and Australia, and leave behind a good impression of India. Indian hockey and the Indian spirit. In this they had fully succeeded.

The tourists are scheduled to play two matches at Madras before they disperse.—A.P.

MR. RICKETT STRANDED

Marooned In Desert Through Motor Spirit Of Car Running Out

RECEIVES OFFERS ABOUT NEW PROPOSALS

PARIS, Sept. 8

The man who has just negotiated one of the most sensational petroleum concessions in recent years was ironically, marooned in a desert, through the motor spirit of his car running out.

"The L' intransigeant" correspondent found Mr. Rickett thirty miles from Cairo, "en route" from Suez.

Mr. Rickett professed failure to understand how such a simple matter could become so complicated. He has received telegraphed offers regarding the new proposals but has not yet decided anything.—Reuter Special.

"BLUE BIRD" SOLD

(Special Cable).

TYLER (Texas), Sept. 8.

Sportsman Curtis Sanford bought Sir Malcolm Campbell's recordmaking "Bluebird" for 100,000 dollars and will tour the country in it.

920 YEARS TO MAKE INDIA LITERATE!

Surat Headmaster On Apathy Towards Education

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, (By Mail).

Mr. B. J. Akkad, Headmaster, Sarvajanik High School, delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Kelavni Mandal, on "The Progress of Education in the Bombay Presidency." He quoted figures to show that there was an all-round progress in all branches of education, primary as well as secondary. However, he expressed great concern at the wastage, particularly in primary classes. While there were 3,52,281 pupils in Standard I in 1926-27, four years later the number in Standard IV was only 1,06,475. Again, out of these, only 63,774, or 18 per cent, passed the vernacular fourth standard.

The lecturer then pointed out that there were 2,000 villages, with a population of over 500, which had no primary school. He showed how Bombay's quota of expenses towards education was the least in comparison to other provinces. Again, while Madras had 6.25 per cent of the population taking advantage of education, Bombay's percentage was only 6.11.

Coming to the percentage of literacy, the lecturer said that progress was alarmingly slow. During the last 10 years, the percentage of progress in literacy in India was only one. At this rate it would take 920 years to have the remaining 92 per cent made literate!

Dealing with physical education, the lecturer deplored the apathy of both the Government and the public. He referred to the recommendations of the Munshi Committee, and urged the Government to open a department of physical education. The lecturer then impressed upon the audience the necessity of overhauling the courses of studies so as to reduce the number of years by at least one or two. He pointed out that the Reorganization Committee appointed by Government had recommended that the period of the primary and secondary courses should be 11 years instead of 12.

BAN ON RELIEF WORKER

Tengshe Asksed To Quit Karwar Dist.

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Sept. 7.

The District Magistrate of Karwar has served an order against Mr. Tengshe, a relief worker in Karwar District, to leave Karwar district and not to enter it for one month. The order is issued under S. 4 of the Bombay (Emergency) Powers Act of 1932.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Gujarati knowing shorthand typist must have experience of Independent Correspondence. Apply Box No. 4832, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Solicitor Assistant in Attorneys Office. Apply stating qualifications and terms: Box No. 4829, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted gentlemen of position capable of influencing big business, only first class producers need apply. S. N. Guha, Secretary, National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (4828).

Wanted Gentleman (knowledge accounts) starting pay 75|- if able join with Rs. 1,000. Communicate with reply envelope. Box No. 4824, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Matriculates pay up to Rs. 60. Apply immediately with necessary stamp. Principal, Central College, Fort, Belgaum. (4826)

Wanted an experienced blender and a qualified mechanic for a cigarette manufacturing concern. Apply with credentials and terms. to B. K. Aga. Dehra Dun. (4806).

Wanted immediately Engineers and Millers and Contractors or lessees for Big Flour Mills in United Provinces, Bombay and Sind. Apply immediately to Box No. 1723, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

Santa Cruz, Beasant Street, Anklesaria's Blocks with E. light, water taps. 4 rooms Rs. 27 and 3 rooms Rs. 22. (4831).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, next door to Central Station, Boarding and Lodging Rs. 4. Lodging only Rs. 2. (4817).

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4823).

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, passage, and Rs. 25 allowance. For Rules and Form apply remitting Re. 1 to:—Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (4827).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Tardeo Boys' and Girls' School from Beginning to Matric. Bus Service available. Tardeo Terrace, Tardeo. (4813).

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Gentleman desires to buy outright or obtain Agency of pictures produced by notable Indian film companies. Apply Box 4808 "Bombay Chronicle".

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Boiler For Sale. One secondhand Lankashire Boiler 24 x 6 1|2, 125 lbs. Working pressure, in good condition, which is lying in our ginning factory at Sangli. Please write to Messrs Haridas Sivji and Co., Moodi Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3. (4818).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan, 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit Rs. 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2 Right Agency, Gurgaum, Bombay. (4440).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO SUB-SECTION 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of Wards has been published in every Municipal Office as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section.

Copies of the list may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per complete copy, or Rs. 3 per copy of an individual ward list, at the Electoral Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road.

(1) Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his or her name inserted in the said list (which can only be done in any one ward), or who (his/her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his/her name retained therein, or who desires to declare his/her choice of the ward in which he/she wishes to vote, or to apply that his/her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his/her claim, objection or application as the case may be.

And

(2) Any firm or Company, other than a joint-stock Company desiring to have the name of its partner authorised to vote at the election (a person other than a partner of the firm or Company concerned cannot be so authorised) inserted in the Roll, or to alter the name of the representative appearing in the List, should apply to the Election Officer at the address above stated on or before the 1st October 1935. Communications received after 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on that date will not be accepted.

Every objector should specify the grounds on which he/she denies the right of any person to be entered in the Roll, the evidence which he/she intends to lead, the address of the person objected to, and his/her number in the Ward list.

All claims for enrolment should be supported by the production of rent bills for April, 1935.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 31st August, 1935.
1729.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 47 of 1931.

PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD and others, ... Plaintiffs.
versus
AKBERALLI SHARAFALLI & another. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 11th October, 1933, and Judge's Order, dated 11th April, 1935, the Commissioner for Taking Accounts will put up for sale by Public Auction at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 10th September, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the immoveable property at Sandhurst Road bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3881 of the Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward Nos. 7756 and 7759 and Street Nos. 36 and 54 admeasuring about 525 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DAYALJI and DIPCHAND.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1690

Public Notices

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 159 Steel Track Structures required for the extension of the Main Lines electrification from Borivli to Virar.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Electrical Engineer, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, upto 2 P. M. on the 25th day of September, 1935, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that a sum of Rs. 6,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes to the market value of Rs. 6,000 has been deposited with the Railway Company's Treasurer, as earnest money.

Tender forms, specification and drawings can be obtained from the Chief Electrical Engineer's Office, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 20 which is not returnable.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) A. N. J. HARRISON,
Ag. Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
1731.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NIZAM STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shastri & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Punamchand Kasturji and Punamchand Gajaji, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Syed Azgarally Gulam Mahomed the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Deed of Mortgage, dated 20th September, 1929, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable Immovable Property on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1935, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land of, quit and ground (tenure situate at Nizam Street admeasuring 146 5/9 Square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 4215 and New Survey No. 913 and Cadastral Survey No. 3476 of Bhuleshwar Division with dwelling house and are assessed under C Ward No. 6424 and Street No. 76-78.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shastri & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT PIPE ROAD, KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Chief Officer, Kurla Municipality and on account and at the risk of the Heirs of Mr. Hirji Madhavji, the defaulter of Municipal Taxes, in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested in the Chief Officer under Section No. 106/2 of B. M. B. Act 1925, sell by Public Auction, all the Right, Title and Interest in the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September, 1935, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land together with the messuages, situate at Pipe Road, Kurla, admeasuring 215.75 Sqare yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. — —, standing in the Municipal Register in the Name of Mr. Hirji Madhavji under New Mill Ward, House No. 194-196 and bounded on the North by his own Property, on the South by the Property of Mr. Vanichand Punamchand, on the South by the Property of Tawkalbai Badluchand and on the West by his own open land.

AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On account and at the risk of Mr. Yakub Baboo the defaulter of Municipal Taxes all the Right, Title and Interest in the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the Chief Officer, Kurla Municipality, Kurla or to the undersigned.

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Legal Notices

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1254 of 1935

IBRAEIM ESMAIL. .. Plaintiff
Vs.
FAZLEHUSEIN SHARAFALLY CHOONAWALLA. .. Defendant

FAZLEHUSEIN SHARAFALLY CHOONAWALLA is hereby informed that this suit is filed for Rs. 2,520-5-9 due by you under the promissory note dated 24th April, 1935, with interest on Rs. 2,480 from 1st August, 1935 till judgment and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and costs and unless you obtain leave within 10 days from to-day to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled to a Decree for his said claim.

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Plaintiff's Attorneys.
11-D, Military Square Lane,
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"BRITISH AIR CRAFT BEST"

Sir M. Robertson's View

LONDON, (By Mail).

Sir MacPherson Robertson, of Melbourne, who presented the £10,000 prize for the England-Melbourne air race, is in London, and he considers that "British aircraft leads the world."

"The British public in aerial affairs are allowing themselves to be misled by a systematic campaign of depreciation," he said, "Often the same plaint is to be heard nowadays; 'The British can't build a 'plane. The Americans are better, the Germans are better!'

"Ridiculous. The result of the Melbourne air race has proved that British aircraft leads everybody. British aviation, considering the international complexities by which its expansion is surrounded, is the best, safest, and most economically administered in the world. It maintains the longest routes. Its machines are better than any others. Its policy, too, is sound."

Sir MacPherson Robertson said he had just returned from Berlin, where he had the opportunity of inspecting civil aircraft factories.

"After a visit to British works I know that our achievements cannot be equalled elsewhere," he added. "In the past Britain has been laggard. Now it has come to the front. Why allow people to praise the lesser achievements of other countries?"

Improving Quality Of Agricultural Produce

Imperial Council Sanctions 13 Lakhs Grant For Various Schemes Of Research

SIMLA, Sept. 7

More than Rs. 13,00,000 have been sanctioned to be spent during the next five years at various centres in India by the Governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for research work into and for improving the quality of agricultural products.

Among the commodities to benefit are sugar, oilseeds, wheat and dairy products. The industries favoured are poultry, goat and sheep-breeding.

The meeting at which this large amount was sanctioned for the various provinces was, for the first time, presided over by the Hon. Kunwar Sir. Jagdish Prasad, Education Member, while Sir. T. Vijayaraghavacharya, vice-chairman, was also present. Fifteen members were present besides the Secretary and Mr. B. C. Burt, the agricultural expert.

FIVE YEAR SCHEMES

The following are some of the schemes sanctioned.

A scheme of investigations on the virus diseases of plants in the Bombay Presidency at a cost of Rs. 80,474.

A proposal for the continuance of Statistical Section for five years from the 1st December, 1935.

A scheme of work on insect pests of sugarcane put up by the Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, for a grant of Rs. 1,49,366 spread over a period of five years.

Proposal for continuation of the Karnal Sugarcane sub-station.

A scheme from the Government of the United Provinces for a grant of Rs. 9,924 spread over five years for the continuance of the study of sugarcane seedlings at Shahjahanpur; and

A scheme from the Government of Bengal for a grant of Rs. 11,800 spread over five years for the continuance of the Sugarcane testing station at Dacca.

A scheme of the Government of Baroda for a grant of Rs. 30,000 spread over five years for an investigation of suitable types of canes for Gujerat.

SUGAR BUREAU

A proposal for a Bureau of sugar standards under the sugar technologist.

A scheme of the Government of Bombay for a grant of Rs. 1,22,310 spread over a period of ten years for research in goat breeding in the Bombay presidency.

A scheme of Mr. J.J. de Valois of the Agricultural Institute, Katpadi, for research on goat breeding at a cost not exceeding Rs. 84,172 (Rs. 5,480 non-recurring and Rs. 78,692 recurring) spread over a period of ten years.

A scheme of the Government of the Punjab for a grant of Rs. 42,820 spread over a period of ten years for investigation of indigenous sheep-breeding.

A scheme of the Government of the Central Provinces for a grant of Rs. 61,400 spread over a period of five years for research on oilseeds in the Central Provinces. A grant of Rs. 52,280 only was sanctioned.

A scheme from the Government of Bengal for a grant of Rs. 63,680 spread over a period of five years for research on the linseed crop by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal. A grant of Rs. 20,880, only was sanctioned.

A scheme from the Government of the Punjab for a grant of Rs. 65,510 spread over a period of five years for additional research on oilseed crops in the Punjab. A grant of Rs. 36,370 only was sanctioned.

A scheme of the Government of the United Provinces for a grant of Rs. 10,000 spread over three years for undertaking cotton seed crushing and supply of decorticated cake for educative propaganda.

A scheme of the Government of Travancore for a grant of Rs. 92 880 spread over five years for investigation of root disease of the cocoanut palm in South India.

ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY.

A scheme of the Agricultural Institute associated with the Allahabad University, Allahabad, for a grant of Rs. 37,847 spread over five years for a detailed study by Dr. Burch H. Schneider of the nutritive values of the proteins of the principal nitrogenous food crops grown and consumed in India.

A scheme of the Government of Bihar and Orissa on the feeding of minerals to cattle in Bihar and Orissa at a cost of Rs. 73,540 spread over a period of five years.

A scheme from the Government of United Provinces for a grant of Rs. 1,36,700 spread over five years for a scheme of practical research into the feeding of cattle at the departmental farms.

A scheme for a central tobacco research sub-station at Guntur in the Madras Presidency.

A scheme from the Government of Bombay for research in poultry husbandry to be conducted in the Bombay Presidency at a cost not exceeding Rs. 61,053 spread over a period of five years.

A scheme from the Government of the Punjab for a grant of Rs. 25,860 spread over a period of five years for research in the improvement of poultry for table purposes in northern India.

A scheme from the Punjab Government for a grant of Rs. 6,200 for the year 1936-37 for the continuance of the locust research scheme for the study of the biology and bionomics of the locust conducted at Lyallpur.

RESEARCH IN PAN CULTIVATION.

A scheme from the Government of the Central Provinces for a grant of Rs. 35,500 spread over a period of five years for research work in pan cultivation.

An application from the Government of the United Provinces for a grant of Rs. 32,400 spread over a period of five years for a scheme of research into nitrogen loss from soils and nitrogen fixation in soils by Dr. N. R. Dhar, head of the department of chemistry, Allahabad University. A grant of Rs. 9,360 only was sanctioned.

PHYSIOLOGY OF CANE.

Application from the Benares Hindu University for a grant of Rs. 1,11,060 spread over five years for research in physiology of cane and wheat. A grant of Rs. 65,520 only was sanctioned.

A scheme from the Baluchistan administration for a grant of Rs. 5,000 spread over a period of five years for the vegetative propagation of root-stocks.

BERLIN EXHIBITION

It was decided that India should participate in the sixth world poultry Congress at Berlin and that a suitable officer on leave in Europe at the time of the Congress be delegated.

Grants were made of Rs. 500 annually for three years to the national institute of science of India and the Indian academy of sciences.

Contributions were sanctioned to the Imperial Institute of Entomology for 1935-36 and onwards of £200 per annum, to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for a central library for animal disease of £50, and to the University of Edinburgh for the cost of courses of instruction for the Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Medicine of £100.

The Governing body also sanctioned a scheme for experiments in the manufacture of cattle feed from molasses at the experimental sugar factory attached to the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, for the sugar technologist Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at a cost of Rs. 10,000 spread over two years and a scheme for carrying on research work in the Anand Creamery in the manufacture of products and bye-products of milk at a cost of Rs. 99,032.—A.P.

KAIRA DIST. SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent).

NARSANDA, Sept. 6.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai presided over a special meeting of the Kaira District Local Board held at Nadiad on the 5th instant for holding elections to the New School Board of the District. The following were declared duly elected:—

(1) Mr. Rambhai Shankerbhai Patel, (2) Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, (wife of Darbar Gopaldas Desai), (3) Khan Saheb Ismail Rasul Gandhi, (4) Mr. Mathurbhai Bahecharbhai Luhar, (5) Mr. Shankerbhai Prabhudas Barot, (6) Mr. Bhaijibhai Ukabhai, (7) Mr. Keshavlal Bhailalbhai Patel, (8) Dr. Bhanuprasad Chhotalal, (9) Mr. Joshangbhai Bhaibabhai Patel, (10) Mr. Somalal Motibhai Shah, (11) Darbar Gopaldas Desai and (12) Mr. Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati.

The election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the School Board will be held after Government nominations are out.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Making Villages Self-Sufficient

How Village Industries' Association Proposes To Revive Cottage Crafts

(BY MR. B. KUMARAPPA.)

As its name indicates its primary interest is the economic life of the villager. The villager to-day is in a sorry plight. He finds himself with practically no gainful occupation, for the many industries which formerly kept him busy and above want have been gradually snatched away from him by large-scale factory production. Consequently he has to gain all his support from the land. But the land has already more people depending on it for support than it can bear. What then is he to do? The Village Industries Association steps in at this point to study the actual condition of the existing village industries both those that may be flourishing and those that may be perishing or have perished, and to introduce, revive or improve industries best suited to local conditions and to discover or create a market for surplus village products. In this, however, Gandhiji who is the directing mind of the Association does not aim at village products competing in the open market with machine-made goods. What he aims at is that the villagers should be self-dependent, producing all that they immediately need.

RETAINING RAW MATERIALS

Why send out raw cotton to Lancashire or Japan and have it made into cloth and sent back to the villages, when the villagers themselves are well able to make cloth? Will a poor man whose income is less than Rs. 10 a month dream of sending his clothes to be washed and laundered in Europe? The very idea is absurd. The poor man must wash his clothes himself, for he cannot afford the expense of sending them to Europe, paying for the high cost of labour there, and for packing and freight back. And yet the poor villager of India is committed exactly to such absurd procedure. Every time he sends from his village raw material which he could work on himself and gets it back in the form of finished products. The tragedy of the situation is that under this system the villager is doubly impoverished. He has to pay out for the finished product and he has been deprived of employment. It is all very well to pay that Lancashire or Japan will produce better cloth for him and save him the trouble of making it himself. Such an argument might weigh with the professional or official classes whose income is assured from other sources. But such classes are only an insignificant fraction of the population of India. The bulk of the people are agriculturists who have to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow. To them every pie is precious, and the denial to them of opportunity to work means denial of opportunity for means of livelihood. The Association, therefore, regards it its primary duty to prevent as far as possible raw materials which are capable of being utilised by the villagers from being sent out of the village, and to instruct the villagers to produce finished articles from them for themselves. The idea is thus to arrest the flow of wealth from the villages to the outside world, and to divert the flow back to the villages and thus make them prosperous. In the past, Indian villages produced all they needed themselves and some of their industries such as those of cotton, silks, carpets, brass and ivory work were the envy of the world. There is no reason why to-day India should be refused to being a purely Agricultural country, and what is worse, the increasingly impoverished condition of the masses shows that if this process of depriving the villager of industrial occupation goes on unabated, it must bring about the complete extinction of the masses. Already their condition is on the verge of starvation, and unless this process is arrested and the villagers given subsidiary occupation to agriculture there can be no hope whatsoever for them.

FACTORIES DONT SOLVE PROBLEM.

All this may be readily granted. But it may be said that the way out of this desperate situation is not to revert to old-time village industries but to start large factories all over India, which will absorb the unemployed from the villages. The difficulty with this remedy is that it fails altigether to meet the situation in our country. The agriculturist cannot leave his land and work in a factory, for the land needs his attention. What he wants is subsidiary industries which will occupy the time when he has no work on the land. Besides, factories cannot be multiplied for the mere asking, and we shall have to have innumerable factories before all the idle man-power can be used, and if all are thus employed in factories, where are all the goods thus produced to be sold? Already the world is suffering from over-production in various industries and there is cut-throat competition to secure markets. Multiplying factories is therefore altogether an impracticable proposition. Further, factory-production is effective when labourers are few and the demand for goods is great. The situation confronting us today is just the reverse. We have in our country on the one hand millions of people who do not have sufficient work to do, and on the other a plenitude of goods dumped on us whether we will or no.

MUST PROVIDE LABOUR.

Our problem, therefore, is not to save labour but to "provide" labour for our starving millions, and we can do this effectively not by factory production which after all can absorb only a fraction of the population but by teaching the villager such industries as will meet his primary needs, and thus make him self-sufficing not looking beyond his own or neighbouring village for his primary requirements. In this way production will be distributed amongst several families in the village, and when production is thus distributed, profits also will be distributed amongst several, so that wealth is not concentrated in the hands of a few as at present. People will work for themselves and their immediate neighbours and there will be little exploitation

(Continued on page 12, col. 1.)

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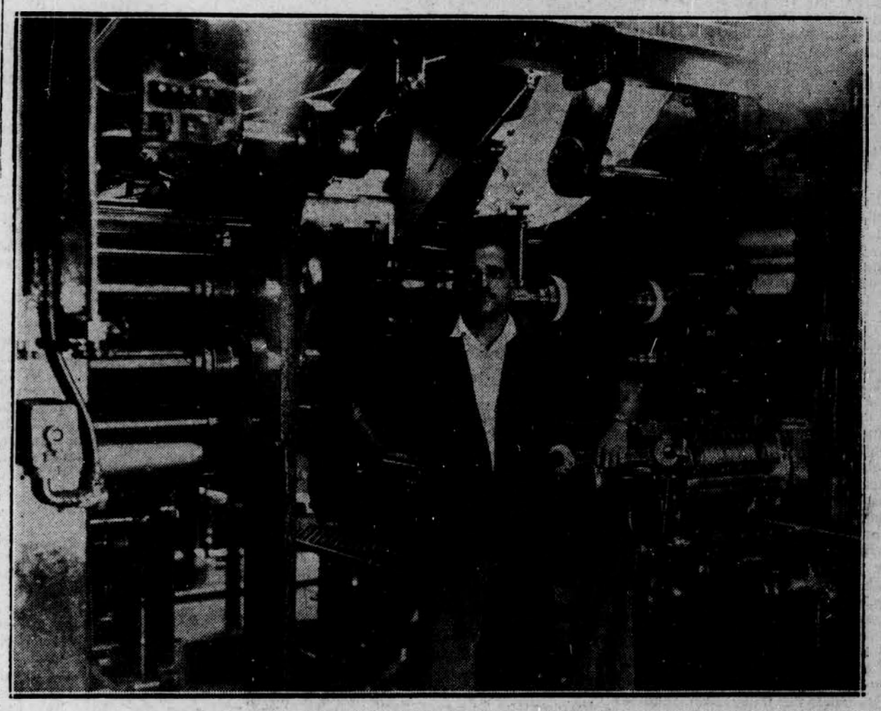

A newspaper can be brought out if the Editor is absent or the Assistant editors are down with influenza, or even if the sub-editors are all stricken with the writer's cramp or the reporters have kidnapped each other. Some temporary arrangement can be made to work in place of the casualties.

But if the machine that prints the newspaper develops some ailments as machines, in their own irresponsible fashion, do, there will be no paper published that day. The machine has come to be more important than the man!

It would not be a bad idea at all, therefore, if the readers of "The Chronicle" learnt a little more about this important member of our staff—the Chronicle Rotary Machine. Neither we nor the readers can afford to be on the wrong side of it.

The machine of which you see just a portion here is a monster of huge dimensions. A little more than 45 feet long, 16 feet high and 15 feet in breadth, this mass of cold steel leaps to a throbbing, pulsating life at the mere pressing of a switch.

INCREDIBLE SPEED.

It is fed by four reels of paper at a time and once the stereo plates are fixed on the cylinders the machine does the rest—prints, folds, cuts and finally delivers the paper ready to be distributed in the city or sent out to other places. And all this is done at a speed that is incredible—25,000 copies per hour! By the simple process of doubling the plates the speed can be doubled and 50,000 copies per hour printed—which, as you can work out, means more than 800 copies in a minute!

This is the machine that for the last four years has been faithfully printing the "Chronicle," the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" without so much as a day's rest. Standing beside it is Y. B. Rane, the mechanic in charge—the keeper who tames the monster and sets it to work!

EGYPT'S "TOY" MILL

Equipped With Best And Most Modern Machinery

Egypt's textile consciousness is not merely confined to mere mill expansion. It will soon have actually at work a model research institute which will serve the local industry in the same manner as the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee is doing the Indian mill industry. The experimental spinning station set up by the Egyptian Government Cotton Research Board at Giza, Egypt, is ready as all the plant has been installed and the engineers and other representatives of the British and Continental machinists who supplied the machinery have left. Now everything is set for a start.

But actually the real work of the spinning station will not begin before a month or two. The reason for this lies in the nature of the work. The task of the experimental factory in Giza is to test out the spinning properties of cotton and investigate spinning problems on the spot. The cotton testing season runs from September to February and serious work at the experimental station will therefore begin in September with the start of the new crop. The testing of the various strains of cotton was previously performed by the Shirley Institute in Manchester. During the coming season—that is, between September, 1935, and February 1936—the cottons will be tested by both the new Egyptian station and the Shirley Institute to see if uniform results are obtained. After that all the tests will be carried out solely at Giza.

"TOY" FACTORY.

The experimental spinning station was described by a cotton broker who has just returned from Egypt as a "toy factory." But though it is only small, it embodies some interesting features. It contains some of the most modern machinery in the world, built by Lancashire and Spanish concerns. One of the machines is a modified type of ring spinning frame which has some of the features of the mule. "It is indeed doubtful if there exists a mill anywhere or a testing or research organisation with as up-to-date machinery as that just installed at Giza." A certain amount of spasmodic testing of cottons will be carried on between now and September, but this will merely consist of the re-testing of samples previously tested by the Shirley Institute for purposes of comparison and for the trying out of machinery. Mr. H. A. Hancock, who is in charge of the Giza spinning station and who was formerly a research worker at Shirley Institute, will shortly visit England.

GOVT. AID TO INDUSTRIES

Bill To Be Moved In Punjab Legislative Council

LAHORE, September 7.

The Punjab Government publishes in a Gazette Extraordinary today the text of the Punjab State Aid Industrial Bill purporting to encourage the development of industries in the Punjab by the grant of State aid, which will take the form of grant of loan, grant, sale or lease of land, payment of subsidy for conduct of research, supply of machinery on hire purchase system on guarantee of minimum return on the capital invested in the industry.

In the course of the statement of objects, Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister and Member-in-charge of the Bill says: "For sometime there has been a consistent demand both inside and outside the Legislative Council for the adoption by the Government of a liberal policy for the development of industry in the Province. Government is in entire sympathy with it and this Bill is being introduced to meet that demand. The existing provision of State aid to industry provides assistance in the form of loans only. This Bill provides for much more extended aid to industry and is designed to give Government the power to grant aid under certain conditions to any approved industry in a suitable form. Government hopes the new provisions will give a strong impetus to the industrial development in the Province by releasing shy and idle capital for industrial enterprise."—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL JOURNALS

"INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL," BOMBAY. Published every month. Single Copy Rs. 2.

This journal is the representative publication for the Textile, Engineering, and Electrical Industries of India. Every month topics of interest to industrialists are discussed and a number of informative articles published.

"INDIAN PRINT AND PAPER," CALCUTTA.

It is a finely got-up monthly journal for printers and paper makers and deals with different topics connected with the paper manufacture industry in India as well with printing and typography.

"TISCO REVIEW, CALCUTTA."

This is the official publication of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and is mainly concerned with providing a literary forum for the employees of the Works at Jamshedpur. Half of it is devoted to English and half to Bengali. There are articles of general as well as technical interest.

"INDIAN SOAP JOURNAL," CALCUTTA.

The progress of the Soap industry of India is clearly mirrored in this journal being the official organ of the All-India Soap Makers' Association. A useful feature are the monthly statistics of the Soap trade that are provided.

"INDIAN CONCRETE JOURNAL," BOMBAY.

It is a monthly official publication of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Limited. Dealing generally with building construction it gives special attention to the use of Cement concrete. It is profusely illustrated and four fine photographs of American skyscraperes are a special feature of the latest issue.

"RADIO, TALKIE AND ELECTRIC NEWS," BOMBAY.

This omnibus journal deals with three of the most promising of modern industries. It succeeds in giving technically informative articles as well as those of general interest, and the range of the public whom it should interest is very wide indeed.

Future Of Air-Conditioning In India

Doctor Landsberg On How It Would Transform Home, Train And Theatre

In thousands of homes, offices, and shops the fans now used for the circulation of the air will soon give way to the new method known as "air-conditioning."

Air-conditioned rooms have a cool and quiet atmosphere and enable work with greater efficiency and vigour. They have also a health-giving effect and are useful in the treatment of asthma and certain skin diseases.

Dr. R. Landsberg, Air-conditioning expert with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" after his lecture on "Air-conditioning" at the University Technological Department explained in detail the distinct advantages air-conditioning has over the present commonly-used methods. It is only a matter of time, he said, and air-conditioning would soon be as common as the present day fan. In a hot country like India the use of it is almost imperative.

IN THEATRES.

The hot, stuffy atmosphere in some of Bombay's theatres which are frequented by men and women especially at the week-end in very large numbers must soon be replaced by a better and more congenial environment. Dr. Landsberg advocates the introduction of police regulations compelling the management to provide a fresh air quantity, at least of 1,000 air ft. per hour per person. No attempt is made, in many cases, to let fresh air in but it is quite necessary for the health of the film fans.

Businessmen and a few doctors are already using this as an indirect medium of advertisement. A customer entering a retail shop would certainly be attracted by the cool and congenial atmosphere in the air-conditioned shop and is very likely to patronise it more frequently. The sick man entering the doctor's air-conditioned consulting room is impressed by the place and frequents him oftener than he would have done in the ordinary course.

WHAT IT IS.

What is air-conditioning? True air-conditioning is the result of the automatic control of temperature, humidity, motion and purity of all the air in a given enclosure. All these four must, simultaneously be controlled in "correct relationship to each other to obtain a pre-determined atmospheric condition." During winter when it is very cold, the cooling equipment may be stopped and instead a heating device introduced.

There are two methods of cooling, the direct and the indirect. The indirect is characterised by passing the air through a cold water spray and is preferred for large installations. The other method is keeping cooling coils in direct contact with air. This is more frequently used for small installations.

FOUR ADVANTAGES.

Air-conditioning has four distinct advantages. Firstly, the people in an air-conditioned room feel more comfortable and refreshed and hence work with better efficiency and for a longer time. Secondly, there is the privacy of conversation. The shouts of the hawkers and other street noises of the various vehicles are prevented even on the hottest day as all the doors are shut. Thirdly, the air draught caused by the usual ceiling fan has harmful effects on health. A cool and quiet atmosphere which is always obtained in air-conditioned room is conducive to health and vigour.

Here our representative drew the attention of the doctor to certain complaints of harmful effects resulting from air-conditioning. Some people have complained that they have caught cold and others that there was likelihood of their getting asthma, when they have for some time been in an air conditioned room.

Dr. Landsberg, however, contradicted these rumours on the authority of his experience. On the contrary he held that asthma and certain skin diseases were most successfully treated by air-conditioning. This was a scientific fact. A hospital in Bombay, Dr. Landsberg continued, was actually considering the installation of an air-conditioning plant for the treatment of asthma.

Questioned about the cost involved in the installation for a small office room, the doctor said that the plant will cost about Rs. 2,000 and the running cost about one anna per hour as the B. E. S. and T. Co. rates for refrigerators apply for air-conditioned private

(Continued on page 12, col. 1.)

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Improved Building Regulations For Bombay

City Engineer Envisages Changes For The Better, In Lecture To Architects

"It has been pointed out to me that our present Building regulations are defective and have a number of short-comings. No one is more cognizant than myself of these defects and short-comings. The Municipal Executive has already undertaken the work of revising these regulations and with your co-operation and guidance in the light of your experience, I have no doubt that we shall have in the near future a set of improved regulations for our guidance." With these words, Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, promised the early introduction of a new code of Building Regulations for the city, in the course of his lecture on "Some observations on Building Operations in the City," at the Indian Institute of Architects on Thursday last. Prof. Claude Batley presided.

The following are some interesting abstracts from Mr. Modak's lecture:—

Municipal Engineering comprises of several branches some of which such as Roads, Drainage and Water are very intimately connected with the daily life of a citizen. Consequently an average citizen knows more about them than the Building Branch which controls the construction and maintenance in proper order of private buildings in the City, about which I am going to address you to-day. A moment's thought is sufficient to convince any one of the importance and necessity of a strong and well ventilated building and its beneficial effects on the health and safety of the citizen. The work done by most of the branches of Municipal Engineering such as Roads, Drainage, etc., is mostly executive but that of the Building Branch is purely administrative.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS AND SOCIETY.

It is but natural that an individual who erects a building on his own land and at his cost should consider that it is his inherent right to construct the building of his own choice at as little cost as he desires and with as much accommodation as he can provide even at the sacrifice of the quality of such accommodation and of the strength and stability of the structure. He may even protest against the interference of the authorized representative of the public in his liberty to proceed with the work as he desires. While every man has the liberty to do what he likes with his own property he has no right to adversely affect directly or indirectly the liberties of the Society to which he belongs, in exercising his own liberty. A building constructed of bad or undersized materials or with dark and ill ventilated living accommodation should necessarily collapse or cause ill-health even to the extent of inviting an epidemic. This is certainly a position which no one has a right to create and which the Society has a right to prevent.

With this object in view, the Municipal Corporation which represents the Society at large of Bombay like the Corporations of other cities of like importance in the civilized world, has laid down certain rules for regulating the building operations within the Municipal limits of the city of Bombay and they are known as "the Municipal Building Regulations."

CAUSES OF CONGESTION.

After tracing the history of the city and how it grew from a fishing village to a huge metropolis, Mr. Modak observed that the fearful congestion in the very heart of the City was due to the following causes:—

(1) The necessity for working people to live close to their work owing to want of cheap and quick means of transport as there were no roads or trams at the time as we have them now.

(2) The absence of proper Police protection outside the City.

(3) General ignorance concerning the vital importance of light and air.

(4) The absence of an organised body like the present Municipality to regulate the town development.

Thus it will be seen that upto the year 1860 when the congestion had grown to such an appalling magnitude of 8,00,000 there was no Central Authority to control the expansion and it was in 1865 that the Bombay Municipal Act was passed which attempted at putting some restrictions on its growth; but the same was wholly inadequate as it only required a person, intending to build a new house, to give a notice in writing to the Municipal Commissioner accompanied by a plan showing the levels of foundation and the plinth and the intended situation and method of construction of privies only.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

After giving a digest of the various Municipal Acts, he said that the Municipal Building Regulations are divided into four groups, viz:—(1) those that fix the standard of strength of the structures, (2) those that deal with the measures to be adopted for protection in the event of fires, (3) those that prescribe the mode and quantity of the sanitary accommodation and (4) those that fix the standard of light and ventilation for the buildings. I shall deal with each of these four groups as briefly as possible.

(1) Strength and Stability of the structures.

None can dispute the necessity of strong and stable foundations for a structure. It was specified that the foundations should be taken down to the hardest possible soil and should be of a particular width at its bottom, which is twice the thickness of the wall on the lowest floor. The maximum limit of the load to which the different soils could be subjected is also specified in the By-laws.

Coming to the super-structure, the Building Regulations provide for two classes of structures, viz., masonry walled buildings, i.e. buildings of which the external walls are of brick or stone masonry with no other verticle supports in them. This class is considered to be stronger than the other class, viz., framed structures and more particularly the buildings of timber framed construction.

IRON AND CONCRETE.

We have been noticing that in recent years use of iron and reinforced concrete construction are gradually becoming popular. Although this appears to be a move in the right direction we have yet to see the results of this construction, in view of the climatic conditions of India. There are at present no rules laid down for the regulation of this construction and the Corporation will take necessary steps in this direction in the near future. The general principles followed in other countries are being observed in this matter at present.

PROTECTION IN EVENT OF FIRES.

Fire is a probability and an eventuality over which the landlord has no control. It is generally due to the negligence of the occupier. The question, therefore, is "what is the obligatory duty of the Corporation in such a case and to what extent should it hold the landlord responsible for the protection of his tenants?" You are all aware of the excellent work that is being done by the Municipal Fire Brigade equipped with the up-to-date machinery and appliances invented by human ingenuity, which the Municipal Corporation has been maintaining at a heavy cost and all that can be expected of the landlord is to provide facilities for the occupiers concerned to get out of the building with or without their moveable property and for the Fire Brigade to approach the building. The Municipal By-laws provide for a means of access from the street not less than 8 ft. in width with no encroachment of any kind up to a height of 12 ft. above the level of its surface. They also require the landlord to render the passages, corridors and staircases fire-proof.

The only article in this world, which can successfully withstand fire of any magnitude by direct contact is water and all other articles are subject either to immediate destruction or transformation. Iron work which refuses to be destroyed by fire is subject to earlier transformation by heat than timber and is therefore unfit to stand fire. We have found by experience that the construction of the floors and staircases with timber scantlings filled in with concrete-popularly known as Semi-fireproof construction" can render adequate protection for the escape in the event of fires. It is also the experience that well-seasoned teak scantling not less than 3 inches in any dimension can successfully stand fire for this purpose. If this kind of construction is not accepted as sufficiently fire-resisting it is because of the defect I have already explained.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

It is in the matter of light and ventilation of buildings, he said, that the Municipal Executive seeks your co-operation more than of others.

Under this head may be classed the provisions which fix the standard of the floor area, the height of the habitable rooms and also of the aggregate area of the door and window openings required for admitting light and free circulation of external air in the rooms. From the experience I have gained during the short period of my administration as the City Engineer of Bombay, it appears to me to be the grievance of every builder of average understanding that a restriction is imposed upon the height to which his building could be erected or raised.

The maximum limit of 70 ft. to which a building could be ordinarily raised was imposed in the year 1905 and the reasons appear to me to be the inadequacy of the fire appliances, insufficiency of the natural pressure for water to rise which were available in those days, and the amount of the physical exertion to which the occupiers would be put to by moving up and down. In view of the great improvement since made in the machinery required for all these purposes, I personally see no reason why this limit should not be raised to 80 ft. as in Calcutta or even to 100 ft. in exceptional cases as in London.

ROADS AND HEIGHT.

It is universally known that roads are intended for access from one place to another. It is equally known that they are the depositories of drains for carrying dirt and sullage for final disposal and of water mains, electric cables and gas mains, for supplying water, electricity and gas respectively but there are people who have yet to realise that the roads also serve as the air and light mains for distributing these two objects which are most essential for the preservation of life. Consequently it is necessary to maintain a certain degree of street light and ventilation. With this object in view, the Legislature has fixed three different standards for the height to which the buildings abutting on roads could be raised. I fail to understand why there should not be a uniform standard. A Committee of experts appointed in London for the consideration of this subject have recently expressed an opinion that buildings could safely be raised to a maximum height of 100 ft. at an angle of 63-1/2 deg. to the horizontal from the road line on the opposite side. This means a height of 2 ft. for evedy 1 ft. of the road width. You will agree with me that this will be too high a jump to take in Bombay I think that a uniform proportion of 3 of height to 2 of width will be a step in the right direction.

OPEN SPACES.

We now come to the most important part of this subject, the open spaces to be left for free and adequate circulation of air and light in the buildings. In view of the hardship that would be created by the application of what is known as the 63-1/2 deg. rule in the developed parts of the City on account of the high value of the land, a rule of lower degree, viz., By-law No. 41 was made applicable in those parts known as "the scheduled area" and the rule of the higher degree viz. 63-1/2 deg. rule or By-law 41-A was introduced for application in the other area where there was less congestion and the value of land was comparatively low. We have been watching the results of these regulations since 1919 and I need not say that we find Bombay a better city than before. According to By-law No. 41, the whole of at least one side of every habitable room should about on a street or an open space 10 ft. to 20 ft. in width in proportion to the Maximum height of the wall on that side above the plinth and this open space should be exclusively for the benefit of the building. This By-law is based on a wrong principle in that the width of the open space is regulated by the height of the wall of the room and not by the height of the wall facing the room, as it should be according to the principle governing the angle of light.

AIR AND LIGHT PLANES

By-law 41A, which appears to have been adopted from the By-laws of the London County Council, provides for two kinds of planes, viz: the air plane and the light plane. The air plane is an imaginary plane drawn from the highest horizontal line on the external surface of a wall to the ground outwards at an angle of 63½ deg. to the horizontal and the light plane is a similar plane drawn from the junction of the floor of a room with the external surface of its wall to the sky outwards at an angle of 63½ deg. to the horizontal. It is further provided by this By-law that the space vertically above the air plane in each of the front and rear sides of a building and also that vertically above the light plane necessary for admitting adequate light into a habitable room, if any, on the other sides, shall be permanently kept open to the sky. Consequently a person erecting a 40 feet high building with habitable rooms on all the four sides of the building has to leave an open space 20 ft. in width in the rear and 20 ft. in front unless the building abuts on a road, and an open space of indefinite width up to a maximum of 34 ft. on each of the other sides

LANDLORDS AND CO-OPERATION

The point at issue here is "Is that co-operation i.e. concerted action for common benefit in existence as a rule?" The little experience I have gained by virtue of my office as the City Engineer tells me that the landlords of Bombay in general do appreciate the legal obligations of their neighbours to the Society at large and conveniently refuse to believe that they are also the component parts of that Society for that purpose. I have come across instances of people who believe in "the whole or nothing" policy and weigh what they give and take in goldenscales. You are aware of a provision in the By-laws, which permits of an open space left under these By-laws being taken as a permanently open space for a neighbouring building

A DIFFICULT TASK

You will agree that it is easy to build a new City like Khar on modern principles. It is equally easy to remodel a part or parts of the City on the lines of the City Improvement Trust. But it is a most difficult task to convert into a heaven a city allowed to develop itself into a big hell. Time and progress of education can alone achieve the objects which we all have in view.

We have done much, although it is little in comparison with the huge proportions of the city and in this task, you, Gentlemen, have played a great part. There are at present more than 58,000 buildings in Bombay and for the supervision of these and many more to come the Corporation has been able to provide a limited staff. There is a great responsibility on your shoulders as the Engineers and Architects of Bombay to guide the people and lead them right and on your co-operation alone rests the further development and improvement of Bombay—the huge city of which not only Bombay but the whole of India has reasons to be proud.

It has been pointed out to me that our present Building Regulations are defective and have a number of short-comings. Gentlemen, no one is more cognizant than myself of these defects and short-comings. The Municipal Executive has already undertaken the work of revising these Regulations and with your co-operation and guidance in the light of your experience, I have no doubt we shall have in the near future a set of improved Regulations for our guidance.

At the same time I must say that inspite of all our efforts and intelligence, defects are bound to remain for further revision. It is therefore that the legislature has left and will continue to leave much to the discretion of the Municipal Executive on whose integrity, sympathy, and impartiality depends the welfare of the community at large, in this matter.

EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE

Experts From India For Session In S. Africa

Afforestation within the Empire has been somewhat under a cloud within recent years, due to the economic conditions. Programmes have had to be very much curtailed, and in many cases staffs have had to be considerably reduced.

The holding of an Empire Forestry Conference in September of this year is therefore very opportune (writes a correspondent), and should do much to clear the way for a renewed activity in improving the valuable forests which already exist in the Colonies and in extending their area.

This conference was to have been held in 1933, but on account of the economic depression it was postponed. It will be attended by delegates from all parts of the Empire and several prominent forestry authorities from this country, including Sir Roy Robinson, Chairman of the Forestry Commission, Mr. W. H. Guillebaud, chief research officer, and Professor Troup, Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

THE DISCUSSIONS.

The utilisation of timber and the many problems connected with "working up" forest products, for the market, making the best use of the material and preparing it on economical lines for boards, scantlings, pit props, and so on, will be discussed. Experts from Australia, Canada, and India will read papers on the need for a better technique. Soil erosion and the conversation of water will be another important subject; and the conference will also consider the question of forest protection, a subject which will include within its scope insect and fungus pests.

No better place could have been chosen for the holding of this conference than the Union of South Africa, where there is one of the most energetic and successful forest services in the world. Large new areas have been put under trees, while the natural forests have been very closely attended to.

In some of the new forests growth is phenomenal, and already active steps have been taken to market the material to the best advantage. An up-to-date Forests Products Research Laboratory at Pretoria is doing much to show the way for the best utilisation of the timber from the Union Forests.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Hamilton 5, Partick 1;
Hearts 2, Arbroath 1;
Kilmarnock 1, Dunfermline 2;
Queenspark 6, Hibernian 1;
Queens-of-South 1, Celtic 3;
Rangers 5, Airdrieonians 3, and St. Johnstone 2, Dundee 0.

RUGBY MATCHES RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern union rules:—

Barrow 14, Leigh 0.
Bromley 7, Hull 16.
Dewsbury 10, Leeds 15.
Featherstone 13, Acton and Willesden 15.
Huddersfield 12, Salford 25.
Hu'kingstonrovers 2, Halifax 8.
Hunslet 31, Batley 10.
Kighley 11, Castleford 22.
Rochdale 19, Bradford 4.
St. Helens Recreation 25, Broughton 10.
Streatham 5, Oldham 10.
Swinton 19, Liverpool Stanley 3.
Widness 8, Sthelens 6.
Wigan 4, Warrington 17.
York 13, Wakefield 5.

FIRST MINUTE THRILL AT BIRMINGHAM

Riot Of Scoring At Coventry

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 7.

Although the season is barely more than a week old, only Stockport and Wrexham obtained maximum points, and incidentally, Wrexham's gate record was broken with 24,086.

Liverpool put up an excellent performance trouncing the local rivals. Everton began by storming the opponents' goal, but Howe broke away and headed in eight minutes from the start. Everton's defence was unsafe, and Hodgson netted twice, and Howe added the fourth without response from Everton.

After the interval, Everton was handicapped by injury to a couple of players, including Dean who finally retired fifteen minutes before the end. Howe scored twice, and increased Liverpool's lead.

THRILLING GAME AT BIRMINGHAM

Fifty-thousand spectators at Birmingham had the first minute thrill, when White cleverly tricking the Arsenal defence just failed to score. Thereafter, defence was brought to a standstill, while Drake scored for the Arsenal. On resumption, Birmingham forwards played a very nippy game, and made desperate attacks, Devine equalising in the last minute.

Chelsea won a noteworthy victory. Bambrick netted after fifteen minutes' play, and Moralee for Grimsby equalised ten minutes before the half-time.

After the interval, Spence scored in the first minute, and later Burgess put Chelsea further ahead.

Thirty-five thousand spectators at Brentford saw the Home team go down to Huddersfield, despite splendid combination.

Hopkins headed in seventeen minutes from the start to enable Brentford to lead in the first-half. On resumption, Huddersfield improved, and Bott equalised Luke with left-footer increasing the lead seven minutes later.

A fast and keen game was played at Tottenham in the presence of 48,000. Newcastle showed better combination and Cairns netted twice before the interval. Tottenham in the second-half played with determination, and Howe reduced the margin. Thereafter, play was fast and vigorous rather than skilful.

Thirty-thousand paid for admission at Westham where the Home team quickly established mastery. Mangnall opening the account after five minutes' play. Mckinlay equalised, but Ruffell, the Westham's veteran left-winger scored twice. On resumption, Mangnall found the net, but Gardiner for netts reduced the lead, and Mangnall obtained Westham's fifth goal.

HAT TRICK

Norwich centre-forward performed a hat trick against Swansea for whom Bussey Firth and Milne (twice) scored.

There was riot of scoring at Coventry, where Jones netted in the fourth minute and Lauderdale twice last minute before the interval. Bourton in the second half put in two goals in eight minutes. Thomas headed in Newport's solitary goal, but Jones and Bourton increased Coventry's lead.

Crisp and Woodman scored for Bristol Rovers who secured a surprise victory in local Derby.

Encouraged by the record gate, Wrexham disposed of the formidable Chesterites Fryer scoring from 20 yards, two minutes after the interval.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 7.

The following are the results of the League Football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION

Birmingham 1, Arsenal 1;
Brentford 1, Huddersfield 2;
Derby 4, Bolton 0;
Grimsby 1, Chelsea 3;
Leeds 1, Blackburn 4;
Liverpool 6, Everton 0;
Portsmouth 3, Astonvilla 0;
Preston 0, Middlesbrough 5;
Sheffield Wednesday 0, Wolverhampton 0;
Sunderland 2, Manchester City 0;
Westbromwich 2, Stoke 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford 3, Sheffield United 3;
Burnley 2, Hull 0;
Bury 1, Blackpool 1;
Doncaster 2, Charlton 0;
Fulham 1, Barnsley 1;
Leicester City 1, Southampton 1;
Manchester United 3, Bradford City 1;
Portvale 2, Plymouth 0;
Swansea 4, Norwich 3;
Tottenham 1, Newcastle 2;
Westham 5, Nottingham Forest 2.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION

Aldershot 1, Brighton 0;
Bournemouth 4, Northampton 0;
Bristol City 0, Bristol Rovers 2;
Cardiff 2, Reading 3;
Coventry 7, Newport 1;
Gillingham 0, Crystalpalace 2;
Luton 1, Southend 2;
Millwall 0, Watford 0;
Notts County 2, Clapton Orient 0;
Swindon 1, Exeter 1;
Torquay 4, Queenspark Rangers 2.

THIRD DIVISION, NORTHERN SECTION

Accrington 2, Rochdale 4;
Chesterfield 3, Newbrighton 1;
Crewe 2, York 1;
Darlington 4, Hartlepools 2;
Gateshead 1, Carlisle 1;
Halifax 1, Mansfield 0;
Oldham 4, Rotherham 1;
Southport 0, Lincoln 3;
Stockport 2, Barrow 1;
Tranmere 3, Walsall 1;
Wrexham 1, Chester 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION

Aberdeen 3, Ayr 0;
Albion 2, Thirdlanark 0;
Clyde 1 Motherwell 2:

(Continued in Col. 5).

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 11, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 10, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 3, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 48m.
Hightide: 9-15; 20-59.
Lowtide: 2-16; 15-32.

ADULT EDUCATION THROUGH CINEMA

The lecture on "The Manufacture of Shoes," the last in the series of "Adult Education through the Cinema," will be delivered to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Mr. A. S. Gaznavi will give in English a friendly talk on "The Services of Syed Jamaluddin Afghani to Islam," at Jamiat's hall on Thursday, the 12th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) The talk is open to the public.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will further give a discourse in Gujarati on "The Age of Zarathushtra."

SHREE MAHENDRA JAIN PANCHANG

A small-size almanac of 48 pages called the "Shree Mahendra Jain Panchang," edited by Muni Vikash Vijay, and published by Sjt. Amratlal K. Mehta, from Nagji Bhooder's Pole, Ahmedabad, is out and is priced at annas two. The Panchang is meant for Vir Samvat 2462 (Vikram Samvat 1992). It will prove a very useful publication to Gujarati readers, specially to Jains.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Clive of India" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Paris in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Bal Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Garba Dance Music. (Gujerati). 1 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close Down. 6 p.m. Indian Programme. Fifteen Minutes with Gujerati Songs. (A Recorded Programme). 6-15 p.m. Light Classical Music. Azmat Hussein of Delhi. 7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time Signal. Poetry Reading by Marjorie H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. 9-15 p.m. The Band of the 2nd Bn., The Durham Light Infantry. Conducted by Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' CLASS, 1935-36

The next session of the Sanitary Inspectors' Class held in cooperation with the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and the Government of Bombay, will commence from 1st November 1935. Applications for admission to the class should reach the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, not later than the first week of October. Graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Veterinary Science, who wish to be nominated by Government, must submit their applications to the Director of Public Health, for the Government of Bombay, Poona, through the Principals of the respective colleges. Further information is available from Health Department, Head Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder.

TEA PARTY AT TAJ

Mr. R. N. Chopra Secretary of the Lakshmi Insurance Company, Ltd., Bombay, gave a tea party to His Highness Rawalji Shri Sajjan Singhji of Mansa at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday evening on the eve of the latter's departure to Europe.

D. A. V. Free Night High School

9TH ANNIVERSARY IN OCT.

At the meeting of the Committee of Management of the above institution held at Bhuleshwar in the School premises on Sunday evening, it was decided that the 9th anniversary of the institution be celebrated with eclat and in a manner worthy of the name of the 'D.A.N.' institutions all over the country, on the 19th and 20th October next.

To give effect to the above resolution a sub-committee of the members was appointed to look after the arrangements. Messrs. H. S. Kalnad and Y. N. P. Chaturvedi were elected to act as Joint Secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION:

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver 5th lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. on "Economic Possibilities of the New Constitution."

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Maneck F Mulla will speak on an Episode from Saha Nameh "Rustom the Hero and Akwan Deo"

Sir Nowroji and Lady Saklatwala lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

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Need For Radical Leadership

KAMALADEVI'S IMPRESSIONS OF KARNATAK TOUR

HUBLI, Sept. 6.
(From Our Correspondent)

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who has just completed her hurricane tour of the districts of the Karnatak Province arrived here yesterday and had a few hours' stay. I took the opportunity of seeing her and discussing the impressions created by her tour. At my request, she gave the following interview for the "Chronicle":—

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

Q: What is the immediate programme of your Party?

A: The immediate programme of the Congress Socialist Party is an expression of the Party's role in the Indian Movement. As part of the Congress, it plays the part of a radical left wing gathering together and mobilising all the anti-Imperialist forces to keep the Congress from sliding into the stagnant rut of constitutionalism and the reactionary policy of compromise with Imperialism.

In the field of practical constructive work it is striving towards building up peasant and labour organisations on the basis of their economic greivances with a view to making them organs of mass struggle. The Party's aim is to push through this work through the Congress. In several provinces the Provincial Congress Committees have accepted some of these items and are working them out. But as a party it also carries on vigorous propaganda for disseminating knowledge of Socialism and for spreading radical and progressive economic and political ideas. To put this into systematic operation it has established a Publishing House to conduct papers in English and Hindi and to publish tracts, pamphlets and books.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND DEBTS

Q: What is your Party's solution for the ever-increasing unemployment and debt problems in India?

A: Unemployment and indebtedness are but the symptoms of a faulty and bankrupt economic system. Unless the root cause of the disease is removed, any stray attempts at relief will prove abortive and futile as the various efforts, such as Roosevelt's NRA Plan are proving. The Socialist Party firmly believes that Socialism will cure all such evils permanently.

SOCIALISTS AND ELECTIONS

Q: What is the Party's attitude towards the coming elections to the Legislatures in the provinces under the New Constitution?

A: The Party does not intend running its own candidates because the Party is part of the Congress and not a separate body to carry on separatist activities against the Congress. If the party thinks it advisable that elections should be contested and also finds points of agreement with the programme of the Congress Parliamentary Board, it may try to get some of its members accepted by the Parliamentary Board.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

Q: What are your views regarding the franchise given to women under the New Constitution?

A: The franchise qualifications granted to men and women both are very unsatisfactory, but comparatively our women suffer more. They own no property in the majority of cases. 53 per cent of our agricultural population is landlesss. So far as literacy goes, barely two or three per cent of our women are literate. But the most insulting part of the arrangement is making marriage a qualification. To make an ordinary elementary political right conditional on marriage shows neither a sense of justice nor political sagacity. It is a ridiculous caricature of both the institution of marriage and the political right of franchise.

SOCIALISM ATTRACTS

"What are your impressions of the Karnatak tour?"

She replied: "There is keen enthusiasm everywhere. I went into some of the remotest villages and everywhere I found crowds of eager faces collecting. The active workers everywhere are drawn towards Socialism. Radicalism attracts all thinking and living minds. The rank and file which has suffered most and sacrificed the greatest is naturally eager to join a party which wishes to make the Congress a reflexion of the objective struggle of the toiling masses which emphasises the necessity of organising the masses on the basis of their economic grievances and visualises freedom as complete economic and political freedom which will end all material and moral exploitation. But as long as an organisation cannot afford paid workers it cannot hope to have a large band of full time servers. So much of their time and energy is sucked up by the ruthless struggle for mere existence. But one cannot help feeling that it is time that the active workers were given a chance of holding offices and going into the executivss. There is a tendency everywhere of these privileged positions remaining in the hands of a few, while many deserving ones never get a chance. Some of those who once established their names as "leaders" have long ceased to work and now merely keep trading on their old reputations, while the younger and poorer workers who are the rtal active elements get no opportunity of shouldering responsibilities. We expect that the organising of these workers will serve in breaking down the oligarchies and bringing in a new leadership of not only a more active but a more radical character as well. This will mean a radical change in the Congress policy to bring it into line with modern conditions and demands and reflecting more and more the rising mass consciousness.

HELPFUL AND COURTEOUS

Q: What was the attitude of the "Orthodox Congressmen" towards your propaganda?

A: Most of them—in fact with a few rare exceptions—were all very kindly, courteous and helpful. Some of them are beginning to realise that new and progressive ideas cannot be arrested by trying to impose walls of restrictions, that life must flow and will evolve from phase to phase that every organisation keeps changing its character and composition from time to time and that the best policy is to show tolerance and adapt themselves to the rising tide and avoid needless friction and antagonism. As one old veteran said: "Socialism has come to stay.

RESPONSE IN KARNATAK.

Q: What future do you see for the Socialist Party in Karnatak?

A: I see a very bright future. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has already adopted a resolution to organise Peasant and Labour Unions.

Mrs. Kamaladevi left Hubli yesterday 'en route' to Mangalore where she proposes to undergo medical treatment.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS

Reform League Makes Radical Suggestions For Selection

The General Secretary of the University Reform League has issued the following:—

It is an admitted fact that the present system of appointing examiners has been the chief cause of the demoralisation of University life. Applicants have to canvass for examinerships, and parties and groups and cliques have come into existence in the University mainly on this account. Examinerships have come to be regarded as the spoils of office.

LEAGUE'S SUGGESTIONS

The League, therefore, suggests the following reforms:

The appointment of examiners must be beyond the manipulations of cliques, parties and groups. All suggestions must be governed by this objective.

The University must, first of all, make lists from among the applicants, of those who are qualified for examinerships in particular subjects at each of the University examinations, to which names may be added from time to time.

No person should be included in this list unless he has been teaching the particular subject for at least five years. Persons compiling notes, guides, etc. on text books or any prescribed subjects at an examination, should not be admitted to the list without the express sanction of the Senate.

SELECTION BY LOT

At the time of selecting examiners, lots should be cast and only those who have thus been successful should be appointed.

After a person has had examinership by such means at any particular examination four times, he should be considered to have sufficiently enjoyed the patronage of the University, and he should cease to be appointed an examiner until all others in the list have had their turns.

No person should have more than one examinership at a time, and the person appointed examiner should not accept examinership for the same year at any other university without the permission of the Syndicate.

The list of persons qualified to examine students at the M.A. and such other post-graduate degrees should include only those who have distinguished themselves by genuine research in their subjects. When such persons are not available in Bombay, they should be invited from other universities or the examinations should not be held.

20 PAPERS A DAY.

No examiner should have to examine more than 20 answer-papers a day. At present, the answer papers especially at the Matriculation are examined most perfunctorily.

About 90 per cent of the examinerships at the Matric, should be given to the teachers in the secondary high schools, as they are best qualified to judge of Matric standards.

More suggestions from the public are invited by the League and should be sent to Mr. S. G. Warty, General Secretary, Jogeshwari, Bombay Suburbs.

LOHARU TRAGEDY

WANTED ENQUIRY

At a public meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday, under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference a resolution expressing its horror at the firing on peasants by the forces of the Loharu State, resulting in numerous deaths and injuries, and demanding an immediate, independent and impartial inquiry into the incident, was unanimously passed.

Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas presided over the meeting.

Another resolution offering its condolences to the bereaved families in the tragedy and appealing to the public to give financial assistance to them, was also adopted.

A third resolution, which was also adopted, called upon the Paramount Power to take action, contemplated under para 49 of the Butler's Committee Report, to allay the grave popular discontent.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, criticising the authorities for their failure to launch an impartial inquiry into the tragedy, asked the audience to consider the relevant facts of the incident.

If there was any rioting, as was stated in the official report, asked the speaker, why no State servant was injured?

And why, he again asked, no weapon except pick-axes, the natural tools of husbandry in the hands of the peasants, was found in the possession of the villagers, after a search was conducted by the authorities?

But assuming, the speaker added, there was a rebellion, was it not the duty of the Paramount Power to set up a Board of Enquiry to go into the causes of such a "rebellion"?

More than two months had elapsed, concluded the speaker, and nothing had come out.

SOCIALIST VIEWPOINT

Mr. Meherally looking at the incident from the Socialist point of view said that it would not be possible for them to devise any effective insurance against incidents like the one that took place at Loharu.

While the States' People's Conference, the speaker observed, was merely devoting itself to devising palliatives, the Congress Socialists had made it clear that in the Swaraj they contemplated, there would be no place for Indian Princes.

The condition of the Indian peasantry, in the opinion of the speaker, had become acute.

HELP BEREAVED FAMILIES

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi referring to the agonies of the bereaved families in the firing tragedy, appealed for funds.

Mr. Balvantray Mehta and several others also spoke.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

SOLARIUM AT JAMNAGAR

(From A Correspondent).
JAMNAGAR, Sept. 8.

The brochure issued by the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway on the Solarium at Jamnagar and the temple at Dwarka seems to have attracted much attention. Enquiries are being received from places far and wide, seeking information about the solarium and the pilgrimage at Dwarka.

The brochure has also attracted several doctors and patients to Jamnagar to see the treatment, or to undergo it, and those that have not yet obtained the literature produced by the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway would be well advised to send for the book at once at a nominal cost of Rs. 0-1-6 (towards postage only).

The solarium is the only one in the east, and has been pronounced to be very effective in sun ray treatment for any disease.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

An Eventful Week

Bombay city had had an exciting week, what with the Ganesh celebrations, the Navroz festival and,—overshadowing them all,—the agitation against Parsi girls going on the screen.

Besides, there were prominent arrivals both by the passenger and mail boats, among them being Lady Brabourne who proceeded to Ganeshkhind immediately on her arrival. Lady Brabourne, when standing on the deck awaiting disembarkation, gave further proof of her unassuming manners when she freely mixed with the passengers and, perhaps, only a few of the pressmen who were the first to clamber up the deck would have relognised her standing in a group of passengers not all of whom must have known her to be Lady Brabourne!

The other visitor whose presence would be indeed valuable in the city was Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who was in the best of spirit. He is needed here in the city, as he is one of the Directors of the Bombay Talkies Limited, whose film has caused a sensation. More than this, however, the Legislative Assembly now in session in Simla has already taken up for discussion, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which is the most important item on the agenda. And Sir Cowasjee is the Deputy leader of the Independent Party. He is in a hurry to go to Simla.

Miss Philomena Thambu Chetty brought back with her from London a good name for her talent in music on the violin, though, of course, she did not make her acquaintance with the Bombay audience.

The New Year

Heavy rains and a mass meeting of the Parsis in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall have provided the real excitement of the week to the citizens. One thing was clear. In vehemence and the torrential spontaneity of criticism, the Parsi speakers, who appeared on the dais in the Sir C. J. Hall, established a reputation for themselves. But it is also noteworthy, that the anniversary celebration of the great Indian leader, Dadabhoy Nowroji, was to have taken place at the same place at the same time. But the function was cancelled and the Parsi meeting was held. The Gujerati women, it is gratifying to note, covered up this failure of duty on the part of the citizens of Bombay, by holding a public meeting at the Gujerati Stri Mandal Hall to observe the Dadabhoy Navroji Day. The week closed with the immersion of Ganesh (God save the mark!) and the Pateti holidays. Parsis on Friday and Saturday rung out the old year and rung in the new. Old worries, old troubles were left behind. May the new year bring in new hopes, new aspirations and new achievements!

SATIRANJAN SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Bombay City Enters The Final

On Friday the Bombay City played the second semi-final against the combined Medicos and defeated them by two goals to one in a well contested game.

In the fifth minute of the game Jesudian, the City's right out from his extreme position scored the first goal in a well lifted shot giving no chance to the goalee to take a position. The game turned most contesting at this stage and the Medicos pressed hard for an equalisor and they required no time to come on the equal level. First half passed with the score board one all.

In the second half the City took good chances for a victory but Bapoo, their centre forward, miskicked everytime. Nearing the close of the game, Premlal of the city, however, scored the winning goal from a place shot behind the penalty mark. The Medicos found hard to alter the result after this.

MEDICOS UNLUCKY

The combined Medicos were unlucky to loose the game after such a good start and it was really their misfortune that in the last minute of the match they missed a score though they beat all the defence of the city including the goalee but the ball struck the post and saved the score.

The City meets the G.I.P. Mechanics Institute in the final on next Sunday, when the Mayor of Bombay will distribute the prizes.

Zoroastrian Building Society's Activities

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND OF RS. 4 PER SHARE DECLARED

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd., was held on Friday last, when Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga was voted to the Chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed the Chairman whilst proposing the first resolution for adoption of the Directors' Report, and audited Statements of Accounts for the year 1934, spoke on some of the relevant point arising from the report and made touching reference about the demise of the Society's President Mr. Framji D. Panday, which took place on the previous Sunday. The report was adopted.

ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Two more resolutions about payment of the usual dividend of Rs. 4 per share, and the appointment of auditors for the year 1935, having been passed, Sir. H. C. Dinshaw, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., Sir S. B. Billimoria, and Mr. R. J. Vimadalal, who retired by rotation were re-elected.

At the suggestion of Dr. D. N. Saher a condolence resolution, recording the services of late Mr. Framji D. Panday was moved from the chair. In seconding this resolution Dr. D. N. Saher observed that Mr. Panday was one of the first founders and Directors of the Society. Having come into close contact with Mr. Panday, he could see that the deceased took a keen interest in the advancement and utility of the Society. It was unfortunate for the Society to lose such a useful member on the Board of Directors. The Society's offices were closed on the 26th August in his honour The resolution was then passed in solemn silence, all standing.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MATERNAL HEALTH

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A small group of American friends of India's health promotion has been trying to raise funds in New York to start a community health demonstration in India. It was expected that the first demonstration would be started in a small rural area in Bengal under the direction of Dr. S. C. Mukerji assisted by his wife, Mrs. Kamala Mukerji, and a few others.

As the estimated amount required has not yet been raised the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Mukerji, who are now residing at 50, West Fiftieth Street, c/o the National Tuberculosis Association, New York, for India has been temporarily postponed. In the meantime the organisation has decided to send the sum collected, 300 dollars or Rs. 800-3-4, to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, editor of the "Amrita Bzaar Patrika," with the request that he should form a committee consisting of Mr Tushar Kanti Ghosh (chairman), Lady Abala Bose, Mr. Santosh K. Bose and Mr. Nirendra K. Sen in order to dispose of this fund. American friends have given this committee the full right to choose a good, active organisation which is engaged in maternal health work in the rural area of Bengal.—A.P.

3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Telephone No. 22620. Telegrams "Chronicle"
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1935

THE "PRICE" OF PEACE

War has been more or less averted. But it has been averted at the cost of Abyssinia. This is what the cables of the last two days show. The basis of negotiations to which Italy has agreed will be the Paris "decisions." Those decisions themselves constituted a betrayal of Abyssinia. But they are to be the starting point, the minimum on the basis of which negotiations will be conducted to give Italy more. Could there be a greater outrage on justice and international fairplay? The irony of it all becomes still more cruel because of the background against which it is being perpetrated. The whole world of the League of Nations is against Italy and it has declared so. Outspoken speeches eloquent of indignation against the manner in which international obligation and the covenant of the League of Nations have been sought by Mussolini to be made the Fascist sport of Italy, were characteristic of the Council meeting. And M. Litvinov, who, we are glad to note, did speak at last, summed up the dominant sentiment when he declared that the speech of the Italian representative was "in effect an invitation to members of the Council to repudiate their own international obligation," that "the League should stand firm on its principle" and that "no fighting should occur except in absolute self-defence." Then a cable from Paris, a centre by no means unfriendly to Italy, says: "The unanimity of the delegates in Geneva and the growing solidarity of Britain and France are emphasized in the Press. Some newspapers warn Italy that "she will be facing alone a united and determined League." Italy has been definitely condemned at the bar of the League. But the action taken against Italy is practically to surrender to her!

Throwing League Overboard

Later telegrams from Paris point to a number of highly significant things. We do not attach much importance to the suggestion of another tri-partite conference as a substitute for the Committee of Five appointed by the League. It may well be a sort of "kite flying" on the part of Il Duce. But we cannot imagine—even though the everything is possible in international conduct to-day—that Britain and France will throw the League so openly overboard. This "kite flying" is remarkable only for the manifestation of Signor Mussolini's prejudice against Captain Eden and for the uncomfortable embarrassment it must cause Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval. But what is serious is the suggestion of "an arrangement whereby Italy will occupy a position in Abyssinia similar to that of Britain in Iraq. Abyssinia would retain her League membership while Italy carried out the police and administrative functions."

Prostitution Of A Good Principle

This is a suggestion cleverly developed out of the observations of certain Geneva "statesmen" who talked glibly of Abyssinian backwardness and misrule as "revealed" in——the Italian charge sheet. The Council did not realise it, but by taking cognisance of the charge sheet——let alone the suggestion of a disguised Mandate ——it was establishing a principle, the principle of international vigilance and control over the National Sovereignty of Member-States. It would be a welcome principle. It would, if applied honestly and vigorously, obviate much of the miseries from which the world is suffering. But it has been enunciated——and that too unconsciously——only to prostitute it in the case of Abyssinia. The League of Nations——with due apologies to comrade Litvinoff himself——will not dare to entertain any dossier from any one in denunciation of internal administration in, say, Britain, France or Russia, although this is what the principle implies. The position, therefore, is obvious. War, which Signor Mussolini blusteringly threatens, must be avoided by handing the weak and innocent party to him.

Wanted A National Policy

At the present time, the policy of the Government of India regarding the ownership, management, regulation and control of public utility services is an echo and reflection of the prevailing ideals in Great Britain in regard to such questions. There is no thought of the peculiar requirements of this country, its nascent industrialism, and the socio-economic problems of an age of transition. That all the inventions and discoveries, on which industries relating to the supply of public utilities are founded, are of foreign origin, whose knowledge and technical understanding has yet to be widely cultivated in this land; that the proper supply of such utilities has an intimate influence on the future economic life of the country, on its industry, as well as on the re-distribution of its population; that the reaction of such services is confined not only to the industry directly dependent upon this supply, but may extend to an infinite extent in course of time—these are considerations that do not seem to have influenced in the least the public policy in such matters in India. Often they have simply copied British legislation on such matters and followed British maxims of their administration, without thinking of the essentially different conditions of India. Latterly, they have also discovered that the greatest stake in such ventures is of the Britishers, whose investments might be imperilled if the growing consciousness among the Indian people of the peculiar importance of such essential, or key, industries led them to be more stringent in their control of such industries.—such control as the law reserves for the representatives of the people in this behalf. In the remote past, the Indian Government were mindful of the people's interests, and the long-run requirements of India's national economy so far at least as to begin with State enterprise; or at least to provide for stringent and detailed State supervision of private, profit-making concerns running such public utility services. Our first Railways were constructed, either directly by State enterprise, or through guaranteed and regulated companies, with reasonable provisions for the re-purchase of such concerns, when the period of initial experimentation was passed. But, in course of time, when the infinite profitability of such ventures came more fully to be understood; or the indirect aid the control over such accessories of modern economic life afforded to the industrialisation of the country, and consequently of its wealth and progress, came more fully to be appreciated, the pendulum swung slowly in favour of private enterprise, and creating vested interests, which could depend on State aid and guarantee during the initial period of establishing the business, and then demand renewed concessions for further exploitation for an indefinite period.

At the present moment, and speaking in general terms, the policy of the Indian Government in regard to public utilities and mineral concessions could be summarised as leaning towards specially licensed private enterprise, authorised to operate a utility service for a given period of years, with a guaranteed field for practically monopolistic enterprise; and with nominal provisions for supervision, inspection, or publicity of accounts, and a more or less shadowy machinery for the hearing and disposal of complaints against the uneconomic working, or oppressive administration of such services. Provisions are also inserted for the eventual purchase of such undertakings, either by another licensee, or by a Local Authority affected, or by the Local Government itself. But these provisions for purchase of such undertakings can become operative only when the owners and managers fail to perform some definite duty imposed by the law or the terms of their license upon them, or on the expiry of their term of concession and monopoly. Even then, the purchase is subject to a full and proper valuation of the assets of the concern; and, in addition, a prescribed compensation for having operated it for so many years. The regulative portion of such legislation prescribes the maximum and minimum of charges that could be levied by such concerns for the use of their service; and also the conditions under which the service or utility would be supplied to any one offering to pay for that as laid down in the law, the conditions of the license, and the regulations of the concern made thereunder.

All these features of the existing legislation and policy are well exemplified by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910-1922 under which the latest application is made by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company for supplying electric energy to the whole of the Gujerat Division upto 1975. As it is this application that has been taken exception to in a public petition by the citizens of Ahmedabad, perhaps an analysis of this Act, and the conditions of the license thereunder would best illustrate the salient points of policy now in vogue in such matters in this country, as also the line of the most effective criticism in the interests of the Indian national advancement.

INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

Sir Michael Sadler On Bratachari Movement

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Aug. 31,
(By Air Mail).

In requesting Mr. G. S. Dutt, founder of the Bratachari movement, to enrol him as a Bratachari, Sir Michael Sadler has written to him expressing his wholehearted support to the movement. Sir Michael, in the course of his letter says: "It would be difficult to say how much encouraged I am by your plans and by the success with which they have already been crowned. Whole-heartedly I am in sympathy with the principles and policy of the Bratachari movement, and subscribe (so far as one who lives in England can) to all your precepts. If there were a section of the movement open to the aged and the non-resident, I should ask leave to join. In the meantime I enclose cheque for £1 as a donation to the funds. This morning I have read again the valuable replies sent by eminent Indians to the questions about "Health and Physical Department of Students" which were asked by the Calcutta University Commission in 1917. The documents are highly instructive and thoughtful. (Report Vol. XII. pp. 85-154) not

(Continued on page 8—Col. 5).

SCIENTISTS AND PEACE

Yet another section of international public opinion has expressed its opposition to war. The fifteenth International Congress of Physiologists which met at Leningrad last month and which was attended by over a thousand delegates from all over the world expressed itself opposed to War in no uncertain terms. The well-known Physiologist, Pavlov, urged that as scientists they should be working "for a rational and final unification of mankind." This, of course, should be the only attitude adopted by scientists not only because it is rational but also because, as another delegate pointed out, "scientific triumphs have not been achieved by workers of any single nation but have resulted from a generous interchange of information." Yet another speaker, Professor Cannon, put the argument more briefly when he said that "war shackles the scientist and limits his work." The same view, we are glad to note, was adopted by the other great physiologists present and has been echoed by a Turkish scholar, Mr. Ismail Sidqi, in a speech at Madras.

The responsibility of the scientist in the modern world is great. He has not only to see that scientific progress is not in anyway checked. He also owes it to humanity to be careful that science is not being abused and misused for ends other than the good of mankind. It is, of course, to be expected that no true savant or lover of science would utilize his intellect and his skill to further the cause of aggression and war. And we are glad that the Physiologists assembled at Leningrad have expressed opinions and views worthy of genuine seekers of knowledge and truth.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Rothermere's Amazing Doctrine --- Conduct Of Indians In Abyssinia Criticised---

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Aug. 31,
(By Air Mail).

In Great Britain at the present moment public opinion is veering round definite Governmental action instead of any voluntary citizens' action in the matter of Italo-Abyssinian dispute. All the Labour and Socialist circles as well as Church and pacifist organisations throughout the country are bringing pressure on the Government to act boldly and to adopt the two most effective measures, that of stopping the Suez Canal and of demanding back from Italian banks all the short term loans which run into millions.

The closing of the Suez Canal only just to stop one nation from fighting another is contrary to the agreement of 1888 to keep it an open gateway in peace as well as in war. Still there are clauses in the same agreement that the British Government may be able to use to close up the Canal for the protection of British interest. And British interest in Egypt as well as all along the Red Sea is sufficiently elastic. Any general revolt of the Negroes, Zoolus and other tribesmen against White intruders would be much more damaging to Britain than to any other European Power in Africa. Also the formation of the League of Nations itself creates a power for setting aside older agreements of an international character.

Churchill's Climb-Down

Mr. Baldwin's National Government has to face a general election and his firm attitude against Italy would on the whole pay his party much better than permitting such an avoidable war of Italy on Abyssinia with an effort to stop it even by force if necessary. On the other hand, the National Government of Britain may take advantage of the popular sentiment and may undertake to oppose Italy strenuously by calling upon the British nation to get united together and to ask for longer lease of life by declaring a general election for this purpose. The Labour Party as well as the Liberals will scarcely dare to oppose such a demand of the National Government and even Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal" campaign may be ignored in the turmoil. In recent months the Conservative Party machinery has been tightened up with a vigorous discipline demanding party loyalty first and political novelties afterwards. This party pressure is working so effectively in the inner circles of the Conservative rank and file that even Mr. Winston Churchill and his colleagues on the India Defence League Committee had to make a complete and unconditional surrender. One or two quotations from the late Lord Salisbury were used by Mr. Churchill early this week merely as a face-saving device to accommodate a graceful climb-down for Messrs. Churchill & Co., because these quotations of the late Lord Salisbury were in existence for Mr. Churchill to see and follow all the time during his activities as an enthusiastic member of the India Defence League.

A Wicked Doctrine

But Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook are trying their utmost to bring pressure on the British Government not only not to hinder Italy from attacking Abyssinia but almost to encourage and help her to do so. Lord Rothermere's newspaper on Thursday morning said that the wars of the European Powers should not be described as wars of conquest but as merely wars of occupation. Thus his Lordship is at present openly engaged through the columns of his various newspapers in preaching that such occupation is always for the benefit of the people whose territories are occupied! In the days of the old Roman Empire Italians who had conquered Great Britain must have said the same thing; still the inhabitants of Great Britain of those days never agreed with such a wicked doctrine. They drove the Romans out of their country. It is not merely the imperialism of these two Press-editors that prompts them to support a war of aggression in Abyssinia by Italy, but it is their Fascism that makes them anxious to see that the Italian Fascist Government secures some tremendous advantage for Italy under Mussolini.

Lord Rothermere is for an open Fascist Government in Great Britain in order that the Colonial people in the Empire may be ruled with a still harder and heavier iron hand than now. He is preaching the arrogant doctrine of the superority of the White race. Between Rothermere and Beaverbrook they may claim about three million readers for their newspapers but that should not be taken as three million supporters for their politics. We witness, for instance, that during their campaign against the India Bill they could not obtain even 30,000 followers out of the three million readers. Both these millionaire pressmen are past-masters in the art of journalism and undoubtedly make their newspapers superbly attractive for their readers. But the big majority of these readers are no doubt laughing at their Lordships' poli-

(Continued on page 11—Col. 3).

Frankly Speaking

CANADA'S "POLICY"

Canada says its Premier, "won't be enbroiled in any foreign quarrel, where", he is honest enough to add frankly, "the rights of Canadians are not involved". This, on the one hand, is a pointed commentary on the fact that the Abyssinian question has been degraded to a matter of individual rights of certain foreign Powers who are fighting it out at Geneva and, on the other, it is a confession—which other countries do their best not to make—that international obligations become relevant and compelling only when the rights of the particular country are involved. In another aspect, this declaration by Mr. Bennet has a two-fold significance. Ever since the war Canada has ben consistently and pointedly impressing on all concerned her national sovereignty. The present is only the latest of the many opportunities that Canada has eagerly seized to exercise the right of thinking and acting quite independently of Great Britain. Secondly, Mr. Bennet's speech furnishes another proof of the fact that the foreign policy of Canada is based on the principle of complete identification with the attitude of America.

THESE "LAWS."

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in a statement to the press, has, with characteristic candour, admirably summed up the position of the Congress and the country with regard to detenus in Bengal. As he points out it is wrong for the Government to say that those who pressed for the release or an open trial of the detenus were either in secret sympathy with terrorism or were ignorant of the real state of affairs. The majority of Indians holding diverse political views, and among them Congressmen, who are pressing this demand, are those who feel that "none should be deprived of his or her right of liberty except as a result of trial, openly held, in accordance with the canons of civilized law." There is no question of sympathy for terrorism; for what is claimed is not consideration for those convicted of violence but a fair chance to those detained without trial to prove his innonce. The Government, however have persistently refused to see the injustice of substituting executive order for judicial decision—a procedure opposed to all recognized principles of civilized jurisprudence. And so, as Rajen Babu says, "we must continue to struggle against those conditions until we are in position to make such 'laws' impossible.

HAPPY UNITY

Congressmen all over the country will heave a sigh of relief to learn that the differences among the U. P. Congressmen over the Congress Reception Committee have been amicably settled at last. It would have been an unedifying spectacle, indeed, if unity had not been speedily established, and we, therefore, heartily congratulate all the parties and persons concerned on the spirit of compromise they have evinced. In this connection we would particularly like to mention the statement which Pundit Paliwal M.L.A. has issued from Simla. He gives the lie direct to the interested reports published about his being out to oust Socialists or anybody else;' and avers that 'both the Socialists and the non-Socialists in these provinces are pledged to work in harmony for the cause, the Congress, and the country.' This assurance should finally set all doubts and fears at rest and hearten all workers in the country.

LAHORE AND KARACHI

The Committee appointed by the Punjab Government themselves to inquire into the firing during the disturbances in connection with the Shahidganj Mosque affair having reported, Government have accepted some of their conclusions and rejected a few more important ones. Government assert the impossibility of any one having sustained bayonet or buckshot wounds because "both of which were not used". This denial is evidently based on the reports of local officers. But it ought to have been supported by dealing with the reasons which led the Committee to that conclusions. This does not appear to have been done. Then, Government have declined to accept the view of three non-officials that witnesses might not have come forward for fear of the police. In theory they may be justified, but they would have done better to accept the opinion of those who have a more practical and intimate knowledge of such things. Incidentally one cannot help recalling the Bombay Government's refusal—supported by the Government of India—to hold any inquiry into the Karachi firing and wondering why the same thing was good enough in one case and highly objectionable in another similar case.

WELCOME PASSIVITY.

We are not surprised that local Governments do not propose to co-ordinate their own schemes of rural uplift (!) with that of the Congress; indeed, we would have been deeply surprised otherwise. In reply to Mr. Satyamurti's question in the Assembly as to the reason, Sir James Grigg said: "For several reasons. One of them is that the Government of India did not want to interfere with the Local Government's desire in this matter." The rest of the several reasons which Sir James refrained from confessing are well-known. This country is under no delusion as to the genesis and development of the official scheme of rural development of the whole of India with a crore of rupees as its financial basis. Government's attitude of non-collaboration is, therefore, intelligible, and, in a way, welcome. We only hope Government will continue to remain "passive" in regard to the work of the A. I. V. I. A.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Mr. Churchill And India

Mr. Churchill's statement to his constituents on the cessation of his attacks on the Government over India does him credit, conscious though he may be that his change of tactics is likely to strengthen his position with his constituents. It is sound doctrine (as Mr. Churchill showed by an apt quotation from the late Lord Salisbury) where matters of fundamental principle are not concerned to fight a measure persistently to the last division, but to acquiesce in the decision of the majority once the decision has been finally taken. By his announcement Mr. Churchill assures himself a respectful hearing if he feels called on, as events develop, to suggest amendments in the working of an Act which he is no longer out to destroy. He has no doubt remembered that men like Lord Balfour and Sir Austen Chamberlain lived to confess frankly and unreservedly the baselessness of the fears they expressed when they were opposing (and Mr. Churchill was advocating) the grant of self-government to South Africa.—"The Spectator."

Drop It.

It is to be regretted that the Government should have thought it necessary to renew the Criminal Law Amendment Act which expires this year. Sir Henry Craik in his speech on Monday asking for leave to introduce the Bill said that though the measure was likely to prove contentious, he expressed the hope that they would be able to discuss it without bitterness. We are also opposed to any bitter feeling being introduced, in a controversy, but however sweetly worded the speeches of the Home Member and other spokesmen of the Government on the subject may be, the placing of such measures on the Statute Book is not likely to pacify public opinion. Therefore what is wanted is not merely that speakers on both sides should be very careful in the choice of their words, lest they should create feelings of bitterness, but that the Bill should be dropped altogether.—"The Leader."

COTTON PEST ACT
—Headline.

The reference, we are, however, relieved to find is only to Annamalai Ryots' plea for exemption from an existing Law. It is not a demand.

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The 'friend' representing the "Statesman" at Simla appreciatively refers to Mr. Griffith's declaration that Government required these special (the Emergency, you know, that is permanent) powers for dealing with "the morbidity of communalism and terrorism".

The morbidity of communalism! Ye Gods!

* * * *

"Even in England" Mr. Griffiths, Government's new orator in the Assembly, waxed historical, "exceedingly severe legislation existed before, during and after the Chartist movement in circumstances very similar to those now in India."

How true! But, perhaps, the Midnapore historian doesn't know that the Chartist Movement has been MORE than vindicated in England.

Or is it that Mr. Griffiths—he was vigorously arguing in favour of the Emergency Laws being made permanent—unwittingly confessed the desire to condemn India permanently to the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in England during the Chartist agitation?

* * * *

One more Griffithism: "The Press Ordinance would not have been promulgated if in response to Mr. Gandhi's advice, the journalistic associations had taken note of objectionable articles, etc. etc."

And no Ordinance need at all, have been promulgated if in response to Gandhiji's advice, the bureaucracy had taken note—but-sh-sh-sh.

* * * *

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah was in his hitherto sadly neglected elements—our junior colleague suggests tentatively:—"So long as . . . . . and communalism, to the shame of Indians (Hear, Hear, Bravo Sir Ghulam) had not been put down by such declarations of Hindu leaders as "Hindustan for Hindus".

And what about "Pakistan for Muslims"? That presumably is not communalism to the shame of Indians. Nor, therefore, omission of any reference to it.

* * * *

But the "so long" of Sir Ghulam is rather a long—we had almost said large—one. Here it is: "So long as the Congress did not abandon civil disobedience, the measure must be permanent for Communism was making rapid strides, and communalism to the shame of Indians . . . .

Cruelly and cynically parodying that great Englishman Milton, our junior colleague has started chanting "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant Sir Ghulam . . . . viewing if not a mighty Ministership at least a knighty councillorship with the Federal Government". So Hurrah"!

By the way, have Sir Henry Craik and Messrs Morgan and Griffiths heard, we wonder, the name of Milton, to say nothing of his Areopagaticia?

* * * *

Do Indian Husbands Kiss Their Wives?

It will be remembered that Lord Zetland, while personally regretting the colour bar at the Orpington Swimming Pool, emphasized that it was imposed by the management for "purely business" reasons.

The bar has been removed and we are sure that it is due to the efforts of Lord Zetland. But there is no authoritative confirmation yet of the suggestion that the reasons are "purely Imperialist business."

* * * *

Some time ago a constable in a small New England town, put up the following sign:

"By order of the council, I must enforce the ordinance against dogs running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalks."

Cost Of Campaign Tells On Italy

HUGE BUDGET DEFICIT

Arab Labourers' Revolt Leads To Repatriation Of Recruits

(Special to "Chronicle")

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Cairo journals report on authoritative information received from Rome which has been disclosed officially that the war preparation for the Abyssinia campaign in Eritrea have cost Italy £6,250,000 in the month of July last, and the estimate of the budget deficit for the month of July also was £8,350,000. The papers also mention that the number of soldiers sent from Italy to Eritrea up to the middle of August was 178,000.

The Italian journals at Cairo have published that recently Sgr. Mussolini declared that according to his conviction the conquest of Abyssinia was as simple a thing as the police catching a criminal, and that is why he did not want to recall his Embassy from Addis Ababa because it would not take long to protect him. The Italian armies would reach there in no time.

PANIC IN SHARE MARKET.

The Egyptian business firms at Alexandria trading with Italy have been panic-stricken at the depreciation of the shares of Italian companies because the Stock Exchange of Alexandria holds huge quantities of these, and so the Egyptian Government is taking steps to guard the huge capital that has been stocked.

Telegraphic news has reached Cairo from Addis Ababa recently that a huge quantity of ammunitions arrived at the port of Zela in British Somaliland from Sweden for Abyssinia.

PREPARATIONS FORGE AHEAD.

Further it adds that the Abyssinians have fully completed the digging of trenches all along the northern frontier, barbed wired fences 10 metres high have been erected in strategic points, and heavy artillery installed on the mountains.

An Egyptian journalist who has just returned from Godgam and Gundar in western Abyssinia reported great war preparations and stated that the boats were busy day and night in the Blue Nile conveying war materials.

A son of Ras-Kassa has started for Adwa and Tigri at the head of a large army and caravans heavily laden with provisions.

JOURNALISTS MUSTER AT ADDIS ABABA

The stream of journalists pouring in Addis Ababa is continuous. Already 100 have arrived and every week foreign reporters are arriving from Europe and America, some of whom are well-known authors. Some Japanese reporters are expected to be soon there.

REVOLT AND ITS SEQUEL

The 5,000 Tripolitan Arab labourers who had been recruited by Italy in Algeria for work in Italian Somaliland revolted against their being trained for war, after the Italian officials had given them guns, etc. This incident took a grave turn and the Arabs refused to part with guns until they were taken back safely to their native places. All threats and persuasions being of no avail it was decided to repatriate them and the steamer carrying them has already passed the Suez Canal for Algeria.

His Majesty Ras-Tafari has appointed several military officials as his personal secret servicemen. The head of the Orthodox Christian Church of Abyssinia will personally accompany the King who is determined to lead the army on a white horse, according to the ancient custom for good augury.

TERRIBLE AIR TRAGEDY

Pilot And Two Women Perish As Sir Alan's Circus Planes Collide And Crash In Flames

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Thousands of holiday makers in Blackpool this afternoon saw two aeroplanes, belonging to Alan Cobham's circus collide and one of them nosedive and crash in flames in a street where it set fire to a house.

Fire Engines rushed up to extinguish the blaze. A woman passenger jumped from the falling plane. She crashed into a tree and was killed instantly. The pilot from (London) Captain R. W. Patrick Stewart perished in the crash and a woman pedestrian was killed by the falling wreckage of the plane.

PROCESSION OF HUMAN CARGO

PARIS, Sept. 7.

With a human cargo 673 criminals battened down the sub-decks in huge iron cages the French convictship La Martiniere sailed to-day from St. Martindere for the penal establishment at Guiana. The convicts boarded the grim vessel, passing between lines of troops with fixed bayonets, while relatives and friends watched the melancholy procession and a protestant pastor addressed words of encouragement to them. The convicts in chains comprised of novices some of them in tears and downcast faces sullen habitual criminals, parricides, fratricides, gangsters and three Corsican bandits.—Reuter.

New Austrian Musical Society

VIENNA (By Mail).

Prominent figures in Austrian public life, amongst them Chancellor Schuschnigg, Vice-Chancellor Prince Starhemberg, and his mother, and the Princess Francisca Starhemberg, have formed an "Austrian Society for the Promotion of International Relations in the Field of Music" The headquarters will be in Vienna.

"SWASTIKA IS BLACK FLAG OF PIRACY"

N. Y. Magistrate On Atavistic Nazi Tendencies

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The recent riot in the New York docks when the "Bremen" sailed for Hamburg had a remarkable sequel in court to-day.

Magistrate Louis Brodsky, dismissing the charges against five of those arrested, denounced the Hitler regime from the Bench and described the "Bremen" as "a pirate ship with the black flag of piracy proudly flying aloft."

The sixth defendant was remanded to answer charges of assault and violation of the law against gun-carrying.

The magistrate declared that the flying of the Swastika flag in the New York harbour might have been regarded by the defendants and other citizens as "gratuitously brazen flaunting of an emblem symbolising antagonism to American ideals and representing an atavastic throwback to pre-medieval, if not barbaric, conditions."

He concluded by saying: "Nevertheless, I do not want any word of mine to be construed as countenancing unlawfulness."

ANIMALS MUST HAVE ITALIAN NAMES!

War Ministry's Strange Decree

ROME, Sept. 7.

All animals attached to the Italian army must bear Italian names according to a decree of the Ministry of War which objects to the officers' tendency to give their horses French or English names and orders them to be changed.—Reuter.

ACCESSION DAY OF IRAQ KING

Celebration At Iraq Consulate

To celebrate the Accession Day of His Majesty King Ghazi, the acting Royal Consul-General for Iraq gave a tea party at the Royal Consulate General for Iraq, Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, on Sunday. A large and distinguished gathering was present.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Poona Merchants Suggest Conference For Amicable Working

The President, The Poona Grain and Grocery Merchants, (18 Peths and Cantonment) Association, in the course of their memorandum to the local Self-Government Minister to the Government of Bombay, says:—

The Weights and Measures Act of 1932 (Bombay XV of 1932) was only drafted with the object of standardizing the weights and measures which had been passed by the Governor-in-Council, without the previous consultations of the merchants and traders.

By allowing the use of measures, to measure grain, common seeds and other commodities which are not liquid materials, the object of the Weights and Measures Act 1932, to standardize the contents of measures equal to weights has been absolutely ignored.

Under Weights and Measures Act of 1932, the powers which are vested in the hands of the Inspectors in charge are extraordinary.

A scale of measures should only be allowed in dealing with liquid materials and not for grain and common-seeds and other commodities as they do not hold contents of equal weights of grain, common-seeds and other commodities.

A scale of measures should only be allowed to be used for liquid materials so that the aims and objects for the Act of Weights and Measures of 1932 be maintained.

The Governor-in-Council be requested to recommend to the Bombay Government, that they should arrange to issue stamped and verified weights, measures and scales through the post-offices, village panchayats and local boards in villages and districts as the case may be and through the municipalities in towns and cities of the Presidency.

NEED OF MONOPOLY

The Governor-in-Council be recommended to supply officially stamped and verified weights, measures and scales in future through licenced firms with a specified Government trade-mark or monopoly should be given to an Indian Firm.

The Inspectors to inspect such weights, measures and scales, supplied by the Government should go from village to village instead of asking the merchants to approach them at their head quarters, entailing upon the village tradesmen a long journey.

The penalties under section 31 Part IV of the said Act of 1932 are severe, therefore, they should be reduced to a specified sum of fine not exceeding Rs. 10 only at the most.

The time-limit for verification of Weights, Measures and Scales under the said Act of Weights, Measures and Scales of 1932 be extended from 2 years to 5 years so that the unnecessary heavy expenses to be borne by villagers and merchants be avoided.

No person should under the Act of 1932, be prosecuted in the first year from the date of enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act of 1932 to the end of July, 1936.

The powers, vested in the hands of the Inspectors under the Act of 1932, be reduced so that the village traders and merchants be not put to unnecessary harassments.

The fees of stamping, verifying and inspecting should be reduced to 1/6th of the present rates fixed for weights and measures and 1/8th for the instruments mentioned in the Act.

The fees of verification and stamping of working and secondary standards of complete sets should be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10 and from Rs. 300 to Rs. 25 respectively.

A conference with the heads of the Government Department and the prominent representatives of the merchants and traders associations be convened to arrive at workable settlement in this respect.

Iranian Journals

The Minister of Education has issued an order to all the heads of the educational institutions in the country for collecting necessary particulars about Iranian newspapers and periodicals of past and present in each locality with a view to writing a history of journalism in Iran. This is regarded as an indication of the earnest desire of the Government to help and encourage by all possible means the growth of sound and healthy journalism in the country.

BURMA AGREEMENT

Cotton Leaders Not Satisfied

(LONDON, (By Mail.)

Lancashire cotton-trade leaders are not at all satisfied with the terms of the trade agreement between India and Burma, and their view was expressed by Sir John H. Grey, chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and a former chairman of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations.

Sir John explained that before there was any intervention from Lancashire it was virtually arranged that there should be an agreement on the basis of a five years' preference for the Indian Government, notwithstanding that under the operation of the Ottawa Agreement and the Anglo-Indian Treaty it was a not unnatural thing to assume that, now that Burma was getting independent government, Great Britain as a signatory of the Ottawa Agreement should have been entitled in her trading with Burma to as much preferential treatment as India or any other Dominion.

"It is," proceeded Sir John, "some consolation to know that the five years originally proposed has been reduced to three years, but that still gives the Indian manufacturer an enormous advantage in the Burma market which its nearness to that market does not necessitate. "That period of time will be a damaging one to Lancashire trade, which will have to fight against a trade agreement which confirms a tariff rate against this country on a higher basis than it warranted in all the circumstances."

Mr. J. Tertius Spencer, a Burnley manufacturer, welcomed the decision to reduce the term of the agreement from five to three years as a favourable move for Lancashire. He considered it not unreasonable that there should be an arrangement for Free Trade between Burma and India, but at the same time would have liked to have seen some tariff concession to Lancashire manufacturers, especially on those classes of goods which did not compete with goods made in India.

MINISTERIAL TALKS

(Continued from page 6.)

formity with the principles and obligations of the League, it concludes that "every day that passes furnishes the Italian Government with fresh reason to consider whether after all their interests are not best served by an agreed settlement giving them all the guarantees and all the advantages which they can claim with any show of reason."

ARDUOUS TIME FOR COMMITTEE.

The League's Committee of five appointed by the Council last night to examine and report on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute and composed of Senor Madariaga, Spain, Chairman, M. Laval, France, Mr. Eden Britain, Colonel Beck, Poland, and Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkey, held its second meeting this morning.

These members of the Council did not attend the continuation of its 88th session which was despatching routine business in order to devote themselves solely to their task of conciliation. Their countries were represented by substitute delegates.

It is expected that M. Laval and Mr. Eden will place before their colleagues on the Committee all the documents and records relating to the abortive Three Power Conference in Paris. The statesmen at Geneva have had a very arduous time since they assembled on Tuesday and after this morning's meeting the Committee will probably adjourn till Monday. It is reported that M. Laval is going this afternoon to his country home in Auvergne Mountains till Monday and that Mr. Eden will spend a quiet week-end in the country near Geneva.

MINISTERIAL TALKS.

The Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare who is recovering from an attack of arthritis and who has still to move about with care, will visit the Prime Minister this afternoon at Chequers where Mr. Baldwin has gone for the week-end. Sir Samuel Hoare is later conferring with the Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Robert Vansittart.

These conversations are preparatory to the Foreign Secretary's visit to Geneva to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations, which opens on Monday and at which he will lead the British Delegation. Sir Samuel Hoare will fly direct to Geneva to-morrow morning from Hendon in a special aeroplane. Mr. Baldwin is returning to Downing Street early next week. Meanwhile, he will be kept informed of the progress of events at Geneva.—B. O. W.

GANDHWAR BOMB CASE

Approver Tells Story Of How Accused Made Bomb

DARBHANGA, Sept. 7.

The preliminary enquiry into the Gandhwar bomb case by Rai Bahadur Mathura Prasad S.D.O. Darbhanga, was concluded yesterday. The enquiry was held within the compound of the District Jail.

There are five accused in this case, namely, (1) Dayanand Jha, a Congress worker of Bhagalpur. (2) Brahmadeo Thakore, a worker of the Behar Central Relief Committee at Laheria Sarai, (3) Shivakant Misra, Congress worker of Darbhanga. (4) Chandrakant Misra an unemployed youth of Gandhwar and (5) Kameshwar Jha, a student of the Pandaul H. E. School, who turned approver.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story is that on the night of July 6, there was heard a loud explosion in a mango orchard belonging to accused Shivakant Misra, of village Gandhwar. The next morning a dead body was found lying on a road at a distance of about a mile from the place of the explosion. Later on, this body was identified as that of one Ashrap Thakur, a student of the Pandaul H. E. School. Two of the accused persons were arrested in village Gandhwar. They had marks of burning on their person and were consequently sent to hospital. Accused Shivakant surrendered to the police the next day. Two other accused were absconding for about a month, when they were arrested at Darbhanga. All these accused had marks of burning on their person. The place of occurrence, according to the prosecution, was found ploughed up the next morning while police reached the spot. Some earth was therefore taken away by the police from that place and sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis which showed that it contained particles of sulphur, potassium chlorate, arsenic, sulphite etc.

APPROVER'S VERSION.

Approver Kameshwar Jha, when examined said that he was initiated into the revolutionary party by accused Shivakant who was his co-villager. At the request of Shivkant he introduced to him one Ashrap Sukul who was his class mate. Accused Dayanand was living in the orchard of Shivakant for about a month previous to the time of the explosion. A day previous to the occurrence approver was asked to procure some cycle balls which were necessary for the preparation of the bomb. Approver next described how on the evening of 5th, all the accused persons assembled and prepared a bomb of cocoanut shell. After the preparation of the first, they proceeded to the preparation of a second one. The first exploded resulting in injuries to all the accused, and rendering approver unconscious.

A 'prima facie' case having been made out against the accused, the Magistrate committed them to the Sessions under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. —United Press.

New Holidays In Turkey

The Angora Government has recently declared that the following days will be observed as holidays in every year in Turkey during which all the offices of the Government will remain closed:—

(1) Declaration of the Republic—28th and 29th October, 2 days.
(2) Victory of the Turks over the Greeks—29th and 30th August, 2 days.
(3) New Year's Day—1st January, 1 day.
(4) Establishment of the Grand National Assembly—22nd and 23rd April, 2 days.
(5) Eidul Fitr—3 days.
(6) Eiduz Zoha—4 days.
(7) Naval Day—1st July, 1 day.

The last mentioned holiday is for the Naval Department and mariners in which the public are requested to take part. On that day there would be naval demonstrations.

NEW ECONOMIC PLAN

Turkey is sparing no pains to bring about an economic regeneration of the country. Jalal Bey, the energetic Minister of Finance, has recently come forward with a new scheme. He has decided to divide the whole country into ten separate chamber units each with liberty to solve its own economic problems. There will be a separate chamber of commerce and industrial guilds in each unit which, while working for the solution of local problems, will cooperate with each other for the general advancement of the country.

Extensive Survey Must Precede Economic Planning

STATISTICS FORM SURE GUIDE TO NATIONAL POLICY

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

"Knowledge precedes action, and if the Government is effectively to solve the problem of Indian poverty, it must first of all create a proper organisation of economic Intelligence in this country," said Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Professor of Economics and Dean of Arts, Annamalai University, in the course of a lecture to-day. He added that any plan of economic expansion must depend for its usefulness on an accurate and extensive survey of the existing economic features. Dr. Naidu stressed the importance of statistics and said no nation could take full advantage of the opportunities available to it unless it secured the assistance of detailed and up-to-date statistical analysis. Statistics form a sure guide to national policy and they were absolutely necessary for the perfection of administrative machinery and to enable the nation to meet the new demands.

NOT QUITE SATISFACTORY.

Proceeding Dr. Naidu said that the existing organisation of economic intelligence in the country was not quite satisfactory, in spite of the fact that it was realised that such an organisation was absolutely necessary. The Government of India was doing their best to improve the situation and they had recently instituted the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau of the Indian Stores Department for giving advice and information to industrialists and others. The best solution would be to establish a permanent Bureau of Economic Statistics in each province to arrange and to co-ordinate the scattered and diversified data.

In conclusion he said that the question of improving the standard of Indian official statistical publications was carefully considered at a meeting of the Indian Statistical Institute under the chairmanship of Sir E. C. Benthall and the Institute had out forward certain suggestions which should receive careful consideration from all those interested in the subject.—A.P.

LANSBURY TO RESIGN LABOUR PARTY'S LEADERSHIP?

Not To Support Use Of Armed Forces, Even By League, Under Any Circumstances

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The likelihood of Mr. George Lansbury resigning the leadership of the Labour Party as a result of the Party's attitude towards the League of Nations and the Abyssinian dispute, was indicated in an interview in which Mr. Lansbury told Reuter that in no circumstances could he support the use of armed forces even by the League. "My colleagues and myself may prefer the Party to choose another leader."

Mr. Lansbury, who is conducting a campaign to induce organised church leaders personally to confront Sgr. Mussolini and favour peace, promises continued loyalty to the Labour Party.—Reuter.

Establishment Of Soviet Union

GREATEST POST-WAR ACHIEVEMENT

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

In a sensational interview with the London correspondent of "Pravda" George Lansbury, Parliamentary leader of the British Labour Party, declared:—

"The only factor in the world situation which inspires hope is the existence of the Soviet Union.

"The economic foundations of capitalist Europe," Lansbury went on, "are in a lamentable condition. Capitalist dictatorships dream of overcoming their economic difficulties by means of aggression and plans of conquest.

"Germany and Italy," he said, "are eloquent confirmation of this.

"The greatest achievement of the post-war period has been the establishment of the Soviet Union, which is based on an entirely new principle; a principle that is to say, running counter to imperialism.

"The fact should be recognised that different peoples speaking different languages and at different stages of development, live in perfect peace in the vast territory which stretches from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, from the White Sea to the Black Sea.

"The peoples of the whole world," Lansbury proceeded, "are aware that the Soviet Government has no predatory ambitions.

"It fully recognises the independence of a number of States which were part of old Tsarist Russia.

The U.S.S.R. is armed not for aggression, but for defence.

"The unity of the peoples within the U.S.S.R.," said Mr. Lansbury, "shows the way to unity for the peoples of the whole world."

"British workers," he continued, "are anxious for peace. They regard the Soviet workers' Government with sincere sympathy and follow the development of the Soviet Union with great interest."

Mr. Lansbury expressed the hope that the day is not far distant when it will be possible to establish international friendship on the basis of tolerance and goodwill, so that the danger of Fascism might be combated with the aim of securing its total abolition.

(The phrases quoted are a retranslation from the Russian of the English interview given by Mr. Lansbury to the "Pravda" correspondent).

INDO-BURMA TRADE PACT

Sir Alfred Watson On The Compromise

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sir Alfred Watson writes to the "Daily Telegraph":—

The Indo-Burma trade agreement published in "The Daily Telegraph" to-day provides a striking illustration of the value of Parliamentary discussion, even though protest may seem to have fallen short of its purpose at the moment at which it was made.

Originally it was proposed that after the separation of Burma from India trade relations between the two countries should remain on their present footing for five years. The agreement actually made, to be later submitted to Parliament, is for three years, although it can be prolonged beyond that period by mutual agreement between the Governments of the two countries.

Against the proposal to maintain the status quo for five years the Lancashire members protested in the House of Commons, and that protest was reinforced in the Lords by Lord Derby.

LANCASHIRE'S CASE

There was general recognition that, considering the closeness of their commercial relations, it would be unreasonable to expect either Burma or India immediately to interfere with the free interchange of goods between the two countries which have so long been a fiscal entity. Equally it was felt that Burma, as a separate unit, should not be committed for a long term to arrangements which allowed Indian cottons to enter its ports free of duty, while Lancashire cottons were subject to a heavy percentage tax.

The compromise by which a period of three years has been adopted meets this last objection.

Lancashire will have an opportunity at a comparatively early date of making its case for equal treatment of its cotton goods with those of India in the Burmese market. It is certainly an anomaly, although it arises out of the present system of administering Burma as a part of India, that the Burmese should be expected to give free entry to cottons from one part of the Empire while heavily taxing those from another part.

After a short experience of separation Burma will be able to decide for itself, and solely in the interest of its own people, whether it is advantageous to continue such an arrangement.

A Vice Cannot Be Virtue

Prof. DRIVER'S REPLY TO ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I appreciate deeply the courtesy extended to me by the Royal Consul-General for Italy by his reply which I have read very carefully and without any bias or misgivings. I can assure him that I am fully aware of the fact that a half-truth is easily distorted into a falsehood when it is taken as the whole truth. My sympathy is the product of full understanding. Assuredly the Italian nation is brave and I have not forgotten the legacies of Rome. But alas! though India is proud of Italy's past, she is ashamed of her present attitude and fears the future.

The learned Consul-General informs us that Abyssinia does not deserve India's warm sympathy because Abyssinia has been unfaithful and insincere towards Italy, has not developed mentally and culturally, has treated her own subject provinces more harshly than Italy's treatment of Eritrea and Somaliland, has not allowed Italy to exploit her mineral resources, has not kept her promises made to the League, and has been preparing for war for many years past. It is also further affirmed that Italian Imperialism is just and honest and will exist so long as other Empires exist.

The plea is specious but I remain unrepentant. In the first place I must affirm what is our deep conviction. Imperialism can never be just or honest. A vice cannot be virtue. Why should Italy try to exploit the resources of Abyssinia at the point of the bayonet? India refuses and will always refuse to believe that a stronger country's desire to colonise or expand at the expense of a weaker neighbour, however black or backward, can ever be either just or holy. I admit frankly that Italy is certainly better than some of her neighbours. But in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed can be a king. I appreciatee the desire of Italy not to be dependent on her neighbours. But Italy could have done this without war or exploitation I disagree with the opinion expressed that Italy is going to deprive Abyssinia of her liberty by means of a war because she cannot be free and independent "by peaceful co-operation". Why did not Mussolini agree to arbitration under Article 5 of the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928 when it was proposed by Abyssinia? Has not Italy broken the Treaty of 1928 by which both the parties were in honour bound to put all disputes arising between them to arbitration? Why did the Italian Charge D'Affairs refuse to submit to such a decision? Can it be said that the appeal sent by the Abyssinian Government through her Foreign Minister to the League Council against Italy was wholly a pack of lies?

We find that ever since the Walwal incident, Italy has been acting in a very high-handed manner. As between the two, even an ignoramus can say that Abyssinia has been agitating throughout for arbitration and peaceful co-operation whereas Italy wants war. Would it not have been possible for Italy to agree to the fixation of a neutral zone between the opposing troops after the unfortunate Walwal incident? Was not this actually proposed by the Emperor of Abyssinia on Feb. 14? Was Britain's offer of a strip of land in British Somaliland really insufficient?

I am also unable to accept the argument that Italy needs expansion because of her growing population. I do not wish to be unfair to Italy but what right has Italy to deprive Abyssinia of her liberty on this plea when the whole world knows that instead of restricting population, as he should have done, Mussolini is actually encouraging its growth? To encourage the growth of population and then justify exploitation on the plea of surplus population is not just and fair. What again of Mussolini's talk about having a place in the sun? Does it not expose him in the lurid light of a dangerous imperialist? What again about his vituperations and diatribes on the racial question? He is trying to fan the fires of racial hatred when the world's happiness depends on co-operation and not conflict between the East and the West. I am glad to hear that "Italy knows no race or colour", but Mussolini does not prove that contention.

The trick of calling a dog by a bad name in order to hang him is well-known to all. Abyssinia, I do admit, is not faultlessly pure. But that is no reason why the Abyssinians can be called rebels or barbarians when they begin to fight for their homes and liberty. If the Emperor Ras Tefari began to work against Italy as far back as 1929, as is alleged, why is it that both the countries used to exchange notes of alliance and friendship right uptil October 1934? Did not Abyssinia confirm her friendship for Italy and did not Italy assert that she had no aggressive plans in Abyssinia? Italy had no moral right even to think of conquering Abyssinia whether in 1882 or 1896 or 1935.

The Italian Consul will forgive me, therefore, if I hold the view that Abyssinia's insincerity and lack of faith have not been proved at all. Regarding the other points, I can admit that Abyssinia is not developed very highly both intellectually and culturally but no one can for that reason say to-day that a culturally superior nation should look down upon other inferior nations. We can justifiably criticise the Abyssinian people for not abolishing slavery or for not carrying out the other promises given to the League. But is there any other nation to-day which has faithfully carried out all its promises? India will refuse also to accept the other charge—that Abyssinia has been preparing for war all these years. Her very helpless condition to-day clearly disproves any such contention.

India knows fully well that the real cause of this unjust war is the desire of Mussolini to have an Empire. As one Italian Senator has put it, Italy believes that "it is her manifest destiny to possess Ethiopia". Nor will Italy's imperialism end after this conquest. There is also the strong suspicion in our minds that Italy has been hurt by her defeats at the hands of the black Abyssinians in 1887 and 1896. That thorn is hurting Mussolini. He wants to wipe off that disgrace.

It is my hope and prayer that we shall never be unfair to any nation. India and Italy have been friends since a long time. Italy was regarded as one of the post-war reconstructors of Europe. As we all know there were great hopes about the League of Nations and a permanent peace. But alas! for the hopes of men. By the Abyssinian war Italy will destroy the League and drive the last nail in its coffin just as Russia and Austria destroyed the earlier dream of men to establish world peace after the Napoleonic wars. I hope that the moral conscience of the world will stand between Italy and Imperialism. We must do our duty to humanity, even at the cost of our friends. All true lovers of liberty, bond or free, cannot but sympathise with the brave people of Abyssinia who are prepared to seal with their life's blood their devotion to the cause of their country's freedom.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. DRIVER.
Nowrosji Wadia College,
Poona Aug. 7.

"Parsi Girls & The Cinema"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is universally acknowledged duty and inherent right and privilege of every community, to strive to put their own house in order and to prevent the blowing in of any immoral "rubbish" and "filth" through their open front-doors; by all legitimate means.

With due regard and respect to the moral and social susceptibilities of our Parsee friends, I (who pride in claiming no mean number of Parsee friends) being my closely and intimately connected with Indian Film Industry, take courage to jump in this most lamentable controversy about Parsee Women and Screen.

To breathe a word of advice to an enlightened, broad-minded and greatly advanced community of Parsees, is not a wit short of showing light to the sun. But at times, dark clouds and surcharged atmosphere create the necessity of tiny mean looking lights, to repel that momentary gloom. And that is the precise moment and occasion, where this my humble contribution is meant to fit in.

Further as happily, this painful topic is still on the edge of the border line of "social customs and Religious beliefs;" and has luckily just missed overstepping to the out-of-the-bounds region of Religion, hence this my venture.

Films have come to stay. Their ever-increasing popularity has assured their future. Indian Film Industry has just passed its teething period. It has survived all those ailment an infant in prone to. It must live and grow. But its health, physique and age would depend on the care and nourishment it would be fated to receive from us Indians.

If we do not intend to strangle this most promising industry in its cradle then we will have to mobilize our available nationale wealth and to utilize that very prudently and judiciously.

We are aware of this truth also, that we cannot take sex in films. If we have to build the industry robust and strong enough to fight its own battles against its foreign competitors, then we would have to equip it with the most powerful, up-to-date and effective weapons. Here the originality needs everything original.

The courage of few Society ladies and their praiseworthy efforts to keep up their standard of moral character and honour, under all kinds of circumstances in the Indian Studios, have sounded the death knell of loose lives in our studios. No one intimately connected with Films in India can dare deny of its existence there. But its eradication is at hand.

Co-operation of better blood, sound moral education and love of art (with capital A.) in the ranks of our women artistes is the need of the moment.

That day is not far off, when with the increase of better staff and raised and respectfully elevated standard of studio lines, our Film Studio would be considered as pious and morally healthier places to work in such as modern hospitals, schools and big business concerns.

It is a pity that persons whose sense of honour has aroused them to agitate against the employment of Miss Homji (Sr.) for screen work, had no means or opportunity of ascertaining a few facts about the way of working and the life lived in the studio she is employed in. Moreover, they have not seen the role she is presented in.

If this agitation is free from professional jealousy personal spite and provincial bias; and if some interested person or party is not pulling the wires from behind, then I, with due respect to my Parsee friends, beg to ask:—

(1) Why was no such action ever contemplated against those ladies of the community, who are openly living up-to-date Western lives; which to us Easterns look highly immoral?

2. Why are Parsee women allowed to work in hospital as doctors and nurses, where the male element predominates?

3. Why is a Parsee grown up woman (labouring under a very evil social custom of dowry) debarred from eking out an honest living while unmarried?

Not with the intention of preaching sermon to my Parsee friends; but just to see, if I can succeed in restoring the equilibrium of the agitated minds, I make bold to point out that:—

'Aspiring to be gods, angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel.

We are after all human beings and as such, subject to everything human.

Our hypocritical assumption of virtue would not lead us anywhere. We must not think our neighbour further gone than us. And fortified by the diet of camels we shall not be so hypocrit to strain at gnats.

Indian Film industry needs the co-operation, help and goodwill of all Indians, without any caste and creed distinction.

I appeal to the very liberal community of Parsees and to their sense of justice to kindly desist from stretching this very innocent and well intentioned act of their sister to the breaking point.—Yours, etc.

S. V. KRIPARAM.
Cine-Critic.
Parbhani (Deccan).
September 7.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Much resentment has been caused by the appearance of two Parsi Ladies in the picture entitled "Jawan-ki-Hawa" produced by the Bombay Talkies Ltd., which is to be released shortly in Bombay.

At a recently held meeting several fantastic resolutions were passed by the Parsi diehards urging the boycott of the picture in question.

The Bombay Talkies Ltd., it appears, have incurred an enormous expenditure in producing this masterpiece. And it is quite impossible at this juncture for the picture not to be screened as the shareholders will have to bear the brunt of the loss.

It sounds preposterous to suggest that stage career is immoral. Can this be permissible? Stage profession is one of the most lucrative ones. As our film Industry is in its fancy in contrast to the Western film industry which have made great strides during the past few years, good material is essential for the good pictures. To play a role in the picture is not a simple matter; one requires a lot of human knowledge and understanding. I need not emphasise that certain Hollywood's stars are held in the high esteem by some of the regular cinema-goers in India. So much so, the Parsis being an enlightened and cultured community should abandon this idea.

Let me congratulate Mrs. Sabavala for her daring in candidly denouncing the attitude adopted by a section of the Parsis and advocating screen career for girls.

If the role played by the Parsi ladies is well enacted, I have no hesitation in saying that they will not only enhance their reputation but it will be a source of pride for their community.

In these modern times there must be individual freedom, freedom of expression, freedom to take any profession. The menfolk of the Community enjoy freedom. Why should women be denied this? For instance women in Europe are treated on equal footing with men. India is very much backward in this respect.—Yours etc.,

"AMARLAL".

Misleading The Public

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems the special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Simla is either not competent enough or is misguiding the public in general and Europeans in particular.

His review of Dr. Deshmukh's and Pandit K. Malaviya's speeches was anything but true. Further he has done a great injustice to Pandit K. Malaviya and Dr. Deshmukh by not publishing their speeches.

Is this the way the Anglo-Indian Press understand their responsibility? Let the press answer.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. ELCHIWALLA.
Bombay, Sept. 7.

Bhavnagar Letter

HARIJANS IN BHAVNAGAR

Mahatma's Plea For Liquidation Of Their Debts

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 5.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has been in correspondence with Sir P. Patani for some time past. The correspondence relates to the Harijans of Bhavnagar. Mahatmaji has asked Sir P. Pattni to evolve some scheme to wipe out the debts of the Harijans of Bhavnagar. He has also written to him about a building for the Harijan Ashram in the city. Sir P. Pattni's reply to Gandhiji is believed to be encouraging.

MUNICIPAL REFORMS PARTY.

A few days ago an informal meeting was held of some prominent citizens of Bhavnagar to consider the utility of forming a party in the city municipality and contesting forthcoming municipal elections. A party was formed. The acting Secretaries have issued the leaflet asking for the support of the public. I also learn that the party will put candidates in all the wards and contest the elections. This is the first time in the history of this municipality wherein a party will work with a definite policy and programme.

JAWAHAR'S RELEASE.

The Samaldas College, and the High Schools in the City stopped work as a token of respect and joy at Jawahar's release.

HELL ON EARTH.

As Bhavnagar's Trade and commerce have increased, and as industrial expansion takes place industrial labour is increasing. Thousands of labourers of Bhavnagar are who are living in "Karchalia para" which is considered to be the blackest locality from the standpoint of public hygiene and sanitation. Municipal building is just near that locality. Labourers have to pay a good amount as rent for dark and dingy hovels. During the whole of the rainy season roads and bye-lanes are hardly passable.

Hatayogi Amazes Sukkur Crowd

KARACHI, September 5.

A varied repast consisting of splinters of glass, rubbles, nails and poisonous reptiles were piled on the table in front of the "Hatayogi" who gave a display of eating anything preferred at the Capitol Cinema, Sukkur. A confectioner, chose a live serpent as his contribution to the yogi's menu. To the latter, however, the choice seemed to make not the slightest difference: he devoured it with the avidity of a youngster devouring milk caramels. This feat fetched him a reward of Rs. 20 from an appreciative member of the spectators.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 6).

least that written by Mr. P. C. Ray. Your movement seems to me well-planned and rightly inspired. It is Indian, which is essential. It is encouraging, invigorating, spiritual and synthetic (rather a priggish word now that I look at it, but I mean, integrating, inclusive bracketing together the essentials of a vigorous purposeful and happy life). With continued and unselfish leadership it will, I trust, go far and bring blessings to millions in Bengal and elsewhere."

A Sad Case

Suresh Chandra Roy, a 23-year-old student from Bengal who came to this country to get practical training in printing, died at the Archway Hospital, Highgate of tuberculosis on Monday, August 26. Roy first came to this country in 1931; he could not secure practical training in any printing press owing to rigid trade union regulations. He tried his best to attain his ambition. He had interviews with leading Trade Unionists, who could not help him in his laudable object. Even the late Lord Riddel whom he interviewed disappointed young Roy. Thus 1933 saw Roy returning to Calcutta. However, optimist as he was he made another bold attempt. To the surprise of his friends and relatives he returned to London suddenly towards the end of the same year only to face worse times. His health was completely shattered and he felt so dejected that in spite of medical advice he refused to go to any of the local hospitals. A few months ago when I met him in one of the Bloomsbury digs I found him suffering from melancholia. Later on he contracted tuberculosis. Then Roy had to go to the hospital, where he fought death without success. He leaves behind an aged mother for whom he spent his last thoughts. As he knew death was near at hand he started crying not knowing what would happen to his grief-stricken mother.

The Swimming Bar

As I mentioned some time ago, Indian organisations have taken steps to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain Swimming Pools who have refused admission to Indians and other coloured people. Five Indian organisations, Indian Social Club, India League, Indian Journalists' Association, Muslim Society of Great Britain and Indian Progessive Writers' Association, have convened a meeting for this afternoon at the premises of the Indian Social Club, 35, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. for an informal consultation over the colour bar question. In their opinion the decision of the Southern Railway announcing that no combined tickets to the Blue Lagoon Swimming Pool will be issued to coloured people, apart from the manifest illegality of the Southern Railway's procedure in not recognising tickets which it had once sold, is an indication of the growing discrimination in this country against Orientals in general and Indians in particular. Representatives of all Indian organisations in England, as well as some prominent Indians who do not belong to any organisation, have been invited to this afternoon's meeting.

M. N. Roy

The Independent Labour Party has once again taken up the question of trade unionists in India who have been detained in Indian jails. The Secretary of the I. L. P. says that at present Mr. Maxton is deeply concerned with the case of Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Mr. Maxton has received reports from India that Mr. Sircar has been placed in solitary confinement in Salem jail, in the Madras Presidency and that he has lost 25 pounds in weight. Mr. Maxton has taken up the matter with the Secretary of State for India. Similarly Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, the Secretary of the I. L. P., has drawn the attention of his branches to the sentence of six years passed on Mr. M. N. Roy. Mr. Brockway has received reports from India that although shattered in health Mr. Roy is using his time in prison to study natural science and philosophy. But he would like some light literature to balance his work. Mr. Brockway has, therefore, issued a special appeal through the columns of the "New Leader" to his members to send to Roy at the district prison in Dehra Dun detective stories or modern novels.

Without Comment

A correspondent from Ulpha, near Broughton-in-Furness has addressed the following query to the "Times": "May I call attention to the somewhat surprising fact, that as I learn from my bookseller, the Government of India Act is not yet available to the public? Is it not yet on sale in India?"

"Retrograde And Mischievous"

Tamil & Andhra Congress Committees Condemn Delimitation Proposals

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Messrs. A. Kaleswara Rao and M. Bhaktavatsalam (Secretaries, Andhra and Tamil Nadu Congress Committees) in the course of a statement to the press say:

Although Congress leaders who have been asked by the Government to serve on the Delimitation Committee have rightly declined to participate on the deliberations of the Committee, the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee do feel that it is their duty to examine the delimitation proposals of the Government and the Committee and draw public attention to such of the proposals which are deemed to be against the general interests of the people and contrary to the principles of democracy. With this object in view both the Provincial Congress Committees appointed Sub-Committees consisting of the following:

TAMIL NADU SUB-COMMITTEE:
Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipati
Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar
" P. S. Kumaraswami Raja
" C. Perumalswami Reddiar
" M. Bhaktavatsalam.

ANDHRA SUB-COMMITTEE:
Mr. T. Prakasam
" B. Sambamurthi
" A. Kaleswara Rao.

RETROGRADE AND MISCHIEVOUS

The suggestion that both the Sub-Committees may jointly meet and consider the proposals and issue a joint statement to the press was accepted, and accordingly Messrs. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, A. Kaleswara Rao and M. Bhaktavatsalam and Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipati participated in the discussions and Messrs. K. Bashyam, B. Gopal Reddi and K. Santanam assisted the Joint Committee offering their views which were duly considered. The following statement finally adopted by the Joint Committee embodying the views of both the Sub-Committees is released to the press for publication. Both the Sub-Committees feel that in view of the reactionary nature of many of the proposals and particularly in view of the attitude of the Madras Government and the Madras Delimitation Committee in respect of the voting system which in effect seeks to nullify the Poona Pact so sacred to Congressmen, public attention should be effectively drawn to the retrograde and mischievous character of the delimitation proposals.

UTTERLY REACTIONARY

They consider that the Congress had resolved to enter the Legislatures with a view to rescue them from reactionary and communal elements and to permeate them with national and progressive spirit.

They say: "In order to constitute a sound electoral machinery and develop a healthy Political Party system, which are the prerequisites of their proper working of responsible government it is quite necessary that proper care should be taken to keep the communal spirit in check and to prevent the constituencies from becoming the pocket-boroughs of rich men, communal leaders or zamindars as far as possible. Judged from this point of view, the proposals of the Madras Delimitation Committee must be said to be utterly reactionary."

VOTING SYSTEM

Referring to the proposals of the Delimitation Committee they say: "The first and the most important thing to be considered in the constitution of an electoral system is the method of voting in multi-member constituencies. Even if all the other constituencies are single member ones, there are bound to be at least thirty plural member constituencies in which seats are reserved to the members of the scheduled caste. The existing system of voting in all plural member constituencies is the distributive method. The Delimitation Committee wants to abolish this system and introduce the cumulative method of voting by which the voter is empowered to plump all his votes and give them to only one candidate without giving a vote to each candidate. They say that if the cumulative system of voting proposed by the Committee is very bad, the single non-transferable vote proposed in the Government Order of 19th August is much worse. They point out that distributive system of voting does not give monopoly to any community and advocate that this system should be continued in all plural member constituencies.

MULTI-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES.

Regarding single member or multi-member constituencies they say both the Delimitation Committee and the Government have not followed any consistent and uniform method in this matter. The present practice in the Provinces of Madras and Bombay is multi-member constituencies with distributive system of voting and the system has worked well during the last fifteen years. Though they look forward to the day when no reservation is made to any community or interest, yet for some time to come minority communities like Muslims, Christians and Anglo-Indians will demand reservation of some seats for them and multi-member constituencies will become essential in order to reserve seats for them when separate electorates are changed into joint electorates. For the growth of a disciplined party system, for the effacement of communalism, for creating chances to Harijans, Christians and other minorities to be returned for some of the general seats and for effectively preventing corruption and undue influence the creation of multi-member constituencies in a uniform method is quite necessary.

WOMEN'S SEATS.

As regards woman's general seats they say: The whole City of Madras should be formed into one constituency and the voters being the same and the elections being held simultaneously it will be convenient for the voters to attend the general booths as well as the women's booths. On the other hand in the mofussil the facilities for travel and canvassing are less and, therefore, five compact areas have to be selected for the five seats.

They deplore the creation of separate electorates for Mahomedans, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans. But taking matters as they stand, "we are of opinion that the suggestion of Messrs. Yakub Hassan Sait and Yahya Ali that some more urban constituencies should be created for the Muslims is perfectly reasonable."

They are opposed to the grant of any special representation to the landholders who can successfully contest for the general seats.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

As regards Provincial Councils they say the creation of the Provincial Council being taken as an accomplished fact for the time being, it has to be urged that the qualifications for its franchise should be considerably lowered so that it may not become an aristocratic body, but may merely become a revising chamber. They strongly suggest that the property qualifications should at least be lowered to those of the present Indian Legislative Assembly.

Lastly referring to the polling method they say that in order to prevent coercion or undue influence being exercised by rich men, creditors or landholders over illiterate voters who have now to give out the names of the candidates openly, it is quite necessary that the coloured box or symbol system as recommended by the Indian Franchise Committee should be adopted wholesale for all elections in this province.—A.P.

BOMBAY NEW SOCIAL UNION

Cricket Fixtures In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 7.

The Bombay New Social Union is playing a series of cricket fixtures in Baroda. Yesterday in a one day match with the Prince Team, the Prince Team scored 142 for 6 wickets, Yarde, Jagdale, Prince Khanderao, and Yakub, scoring 29, 24, 22 and 40 (not out). Pathare and Naik captured 3 wickets each.

The Union players were all skittled out for 81, Save scoring 22 including a sixer. Joshi captured 5 wickets.

To-day the Union is playing with the Baroda College and scored 74, Naik contributing a valuable 30. Pandit captured 6 wickets for 23. The College scored 51 for three wickets till the time of wiring.

N.I.P.
(BRAND)
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Corporation And Municipal Commissioner

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held last Thursday once again exemplified to the public that it is a reactionary body. The discussion centred round Sjt. Yusuf Meherally's resolution to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act (iii of 1888) regarding the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner. The bogey of Communalism was raised and many members succumbed to it. As a matter of fact, the City Corporation should have complete control over its administration. As regards the question of Communal canker, Sjt. Patil well exemplified the Calcutta Corporation but without any avail. It is a matter of great regret that Bombay which has taken a lead in all walks of affairs, should lag behind on the question of appointment of their Executive Officer while the Corporations of the Cities of Calcutta and Karachi enjoy that privilege. It is gratifying to note that 'Frankly Speaking' columns of "The Chronicle" aptly warned the Citizens' who have sent the present members to the Corporation to preside over their civic destinies, to make a note of Thursday's vote.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Cantonments Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With regard to the appointment of servants of Cantonment Boards under the new Cantonments Bill now before the Assembly, may I ask the authorities kindly to state for public information income and expenditure of each Cantonment authority. This will give an idea whether newly appointed servants of the Boards can be paid for out of the Cantonment fund without the necessity of raising the existing taxes to meet their salaries. The query is raising the existing taxes to meet their salaries. The query is necessary as from my personal knowledge I know of a Cantonment authority whose annual income during the year 1934-35 is Rs. 1,43.285 whereas the annual expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,57,565. Therefore, the members of both the Houses will be pleased to satisfy themselves that in imposing this new financial obligation on tax payers the Boards will not be required to enhance existing taxes or introduce new ones to meet the same. Another thing is the power of appointment of these servants, who are now to be paid out of local fund rest with the Governor-General-in-Council, through Public Service Commission. Apparently this is a departure from the well-recognised principle and established practice in case of local bodies. The Cantonment Boards which consist of Military Officers should be able to select suitable persons for this office and, therefore, retention of the power in the Governor-General-in-Council seems wholly unjustified.

As regards the item of water supply, if the amendment of the Government is accepted it will mean enhancing the water tax or rate in these days of economic depression. It must be remembered that taxes in Cantonments are very much higher than those prevailing in adjoining Municipalities. If I rightly remember, Government instructions were that the standard of taxes should be the same as in the neighbouring Municipality. But this has never been given effect to and the amending clause 30, of the Bill presumably seeks to justify the higher taxation in Cantonments.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. ROY,
Member,
All-India Cantonment Association.

Marwari Vidyalaya

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will the authorities of Marwari Vidyalaya consider the question of erecting a memorial (say a bust of marble at the premises) of the late principal N. N. Lalla, who served the institution for sixteen long years?—Yours, etc.,

AN OLD BOY.

Appeal To Government

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the village of Aravali, Taluka Vengurla, some tombs of the ancestors of the local fishermen have been smashed, it is alleged, by some persons before the very eyes of the fishermen. The tombs were held sacred by these people and the vandalism has, indeed, greatly injured the feelings of the fishermen. These people are very poor and very timid and therefore are not coming forward to resort to law; moreover, it is alleged that the offenders belong to rich families and to proceed against them is just to jeopardise their own safety. So the poor men have no means to bring the alleged offenders to back. It is, therefore, upto Government to take up this matter and tackle the culprits and protect the poor fishermen from any molestation, which may be possible if they come forth to give evidence when required by the Government Will the Government help the poor and helpless fishermen?—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DALVI.

Aravali, Aug. 27.

Madras Express Timing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the reports of the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee meeting held on the 15th instant it is noticed that it is proposed to interchange, with effect from 1st October, 1935, the timing of 4 Up Poona Mail and 36 Up Madras Express trains from Poona to Bombay i.e., the Poona Mail would leave Poona at 6-30 a.m. instead of 7-50 a.m. and Madras Express at 8 a.m. instead of 6-40 a.m. The main reasons advanced are overcrowding in Madras Express between Poona and Bombay and the poor patronage to the Poona Mail. It is not apparent if any consideration was given to the comfort and feelings of the long distance passengers by the Madras Express which will according to the proposed timings arrive at Bombay at about 11-35 a.m. instead of 10-15 a.m. at present. The proposed timing is both inconvenient and annoying. Could not the G. I. P. Railway get over the difficulty of overcrowding in the train by non-issue of tickets between Poona and Bombay for this train? The passengers by the Bangalore Mail are not likely to be many and even if they are, they could be easily accommodated by addition of a carriage at Poona. Just to prevent some overcrowding in the Madras Express between Poona and Bombay it is not fair to inconvenience the long distance passengers by bringing the Madras Express at the inconvenient hour of 11-35 a.m. inconvenient both to businessmen and men who wish to report for duty in offices on the same day.—Yours, etc.,

SOUTH INDIAN.

An "L. C. P. S." Nurse

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the medium of your paper I would like to draw the attention of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay to an advertisement which has appeared in one of the English papers of Bombay. It calls for applications from "qualified" nurses preferably with L.C.P.S. qualification for a small hill station near Bombay.

Sometime back there was a great agitation in the medical profession all over India over the refusal of the Government of India to include qualified L.C.P.S. doctors in the All-India Medical Register, and now comes from this small hill station near Bombay, this advertisement for an L.C.P.S. lady doctor to be a nurse at the "small hospital." It is doubtful is any self-respecting lady doctor will volunteer to serve as a nurse and lower her position and prestige of the profession.

The the only "small hill station" near Bombay that employs a nurse, is Matheran with a small hospital and a Nursing Association which is under the control of the Surgeon-General and is bound to follow the rules and regulations laid down by the Government. It is needless for me to mention here the absurdity of this ridiculous proposal, especially when the finances of the Nursing Association of this hospital are not at all in a bad condition.

Any lady doctor will think twice before submitting an application.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Educational Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The idea of Kindergarten and Montessori is a revolutionary idea it is the idea of 'actual' education) as contradistinguished from that of psuedo-education, which has settled down to cram and examination. Montessori requires the education or training of the five senses, Kindergarten further requires the education or training of the mind by walking it up, arousing it, stimulating it, and inspiring it to work with zeal and embrace knowledge with joy. There has been a good deal of noise, a good deal of applause, a good deal of profession, even a good deal of serious attempt to introduce the new system of education; but unfortunately very little solid and substantial work has been done, especially in Bombay, and in the Parsi community. I happened to read the complaint of an educational expert in England that Kindergarten teachers give Kindergarten exercises to be prepared by heart. I mentioned that to a Registrar of the University of Bombay. He feelingly said, "We have provided training classes for the teachers, we advise teachers to attend the classes, we increase their monthly salary on passing their examination. They learn, they know, but owing to laziness, they give the pupils examples to work, and enjoy rest or ease, instead of paying attention to each student, and trying to train him by the Kindergarten method."

I believe there is something more than laziness at the bottom of it, viz., the force of rule and habit.

It does not require training classes to educate parents to train their children in Montessori and elementary Kindergarten. We want volunteers to go from house to house, interest parents in the subject, and show them how to train their children in Montessori and elementary Kindergarten.

Some years ago, I saw Miss Vera C. Mahaluxmiwala conducting a free Montessori Class at the premises of the Zoroastrian Building Society Ltd., and was satisfied with her work. We want honorary workers of her intelligence, not only to conduct classes but also to go from house to house to interest parents in Montessory and elementary Kindergarten, and show them how to train their children before sending them to primary schools.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATIONIST.

Ganapati Festival

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen many people spending extravagantly on the Ganapati Festival by making mandaps using Chinese or Japanese paper or such other things. Many illuminate their places with a variety of lights. Many people spend money on toybombs etc. This is all a waste of money.

God Ganesh does not require your mandaps, illuminations toy bombs. What he requires is the purity of the mind, and disinterested service. Let us spend as little as we can in such things.

Let us first remember our distressed brothers in Quetta in Sirsi and Siddapur and the unemployed starving millions all over India! By serving the poor we shall be serving the Daridranarayan. We shall be pleasing Ganesh more by this than by extravagant expenditure in the wrong direction.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. GOKARU.

MYSORE STATE

Federation And The India Act

Sir Albion Banerji writes in the Times (London)

Since Mr. Hayaradana Rao's letter on the subject of Mysore and the Federation appeared in The Times of August 5, you have published communications from Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. P. A. Barton, attempting to present the other side of the case which the first letter advocated on behalf of the Mysore State, with special reference to the abolition of the subsidy and the retrocession of Bangalore assigned tracts.

The full facts relating to both these questions are without doubt in possession of the Government of India and his Majesty's Government at the moment, and between them jointly they may be expected to arrive at a just and fair decision. As, however, you have given publicity to the views of important personages who claim to speak on behalf of the population of the assigned tracts and who unfortunately have confused the issues by mixing up the policy of Mysore regarding its entry into the Federation and her representations in regard to the subsidy and retrocession, I should like, having been closely associated with the Mysore State for a number of years, to remove some misconceptions which are likely to be created by the two letters mentioned above.

There is not much to be said about the subsidy, which, to say the least, is a quaint survival and an anachronism. The Mysore grievance regarding this matter has only been partly removed by the permanent remission of 10 lakhs out of the 35 lakhs payable a few years ago, and whether any further relief is granted or not, there is no question about the attitude of the Mysore State as regards the All-India Federation in view of the recent pronouncement of the Dewan before the Representative Assembly last June. Mr. Barton admits that the Trades Association's Memorandum certainly suggests that "Mysore is being induced by the Government of India to enter the Federation with the promise of the untimate abolition of the subsidy and the immediate retrocession of the Civil Station of Bangalore." No doubt, an emphatic denial of this suggestion will come from authoritative souces, but one who knows the full circumstances of the case cannot help regretting that the agitation against retrocession of Bangalore should in any sense attribute corrupt motives or confuse the issues, and thus prejudice the Mysore case now pending settlement.

RETROCESSION

The question of the retrocession is a simple matter, as it does not involve any very important financial readjustments. Both the Civil and the Military Station of Bangalore are situated in the very heart of the State, and the administrative capital of Mysore lies within the Bangalore city adjoining. Many of the amenities of civil and social life of this up-to-date and progressive city are the outcome of the liberal policy of the Maharajah of Mysore and his Government. Bangalore is also the seat of a modern university. Sir Machael O'Dwyer admits that his Highness the Maharajah has proved himself a model ruler, but does not put the case fairly when he states that the population, comprising 5,000 Europeans, 5,000 Anglo-Indians and 30,000 Moslems, "are as a body intensely adverse to the proposed transfer." Further, there is no analogy between the position of Berar and that of Bangalore.

I have only to add that the Indian population, representing over 130,000 inhabitants residing within the assigned tracts are shrewd enough to realize that by remaining as they now are under the jurisdiction of the British Resident, they will be denied the privileges of full provincial autonomy, which has now been granted to all the British Indian Provinces without exception. The Government of India Bill, which has recently been passed into law, does not provide for any exception to this general principle. Whatever may be the sentimental objection of the small minority of the 5,000 Europeans and 5,000 Anglo-Indians, surely by comparison the inhabitants will be better off if full civil jurisdiction is transferred to the Mysore Government, which, with a constitutional Sovereign at its head, has a Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council exercising substantial powers to influence Government policy.

TOMBS OF GREAT TURKS OPENED

Study Of Racial Origin

ISTANBUL (By Mail).

The anthropological museum which is now being founded here will serve the purpose of determining the exact anthropological type to which the Turkish race belongs.

Under regulations provided for by the Ministry, it will be possible to open the tombs of famous Turks and to take their skulls to the museum. A start has already been made with Sinan, the greatest of all Turkish architects, who lived in the sixteenth century, and to whom Turkey owes eight-one great mosques, fifty-one minor ones, twenty-six public libraries, thirty-three palaces, and a number of other buildings. His tomb was opened the other day and his remains examined by a committee of experts.

Anthropology as a science received its impulse in Turkey after the war from the co-operation of two physicians—one being Professor Mouchet—who devoted much of their time to research work.

For obvious reasons, it is a very difficult task to determine the characteristics of even the dominant race in Turkey. Apart from the fact that many non-Turks, in the course of history, adopted Islam and Turkish culture, a great number of distinguished Turks used to welcome non-Turkish wives in their harems. Even in the case of Sinan, the question was much discussed in former years, but recent researches have proved his Turkish origin.

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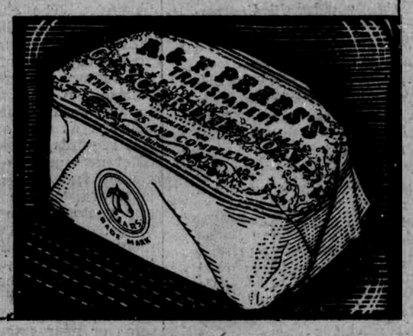

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109.

Propaganda For Acceptance Of Offices

(Continued from page 16)

mosphere for this, I appeal to the All-India Congress Committee to give a lead and recommend the removal of the ban on office at its next meeting. Delays create doubt and that does not help effective organisation. The sooner we strike the better, especially in this Presidency where we have to meet organised opposition. At least the A. I. C. C. should recommend Provincial Autonomy in this respect.

BAN WILL BE ILLOGICAL.

If you want a two party-system, you cannot have it on the basis of one party always in office and the other always in Opposition, no matter how the elections go. Council-entry plus ban on office-acceptance is like flourishing the scabbard without drawing the sword.

VOLUNTEERS' SUSPICION.

Some of the volunteers and others who sacrificed and suffered so much in the cause of the country also view acceptance of office by Congressmen with some suspicion. Suspicion is, according to Robespierray, a republican virtue, but no virtue may be carried to excess. I suppose it is because they feel that they will not be shown due regard by the councilwallahs. As a class they are wise enough and generous to understand that in a big organisation there will have to be some differentiation of functions and place for a variety of talents and that all soldiers cannot be statesmen and all statesmen soldiers. And if they have to subordinate their position to council members, which is by no means inevitable, it is a further call for sacrifice on their part which they will not grudge. As Mr. V. M. Obeidullah of Vellore who, I believe, has not missed a single Gandhian roll-call to enter the jails, said at Madras, the volunteers desire to see their own leaders that had been to jail occupy high secular positions.

SOCIALISTS' OPPOSITION

At the same time it must be not only our duty but pleasure to pay all possible regard to the volunteers and to make them feel that they are the real foundation on which the council-entry edifice is ready and that we are fully alive to their high worth and noble patriotism. This is one reason, why I have been advocating that at these conferences we should hold jail-food dinners as a demonstration of our respect for the sufferers in the cause of our mother-land. Our life should be more largely regulated by ideas of intrinsic worth than of adventitious positional values. In intrinsic worth the masses that sustained the Non-co-operation movement are in my humble opinion superior to other ranks of our society, for they are the stuff of which Nations are made. This is the ground on which Socialists base their claims. The classes did not do so much as the masses; and so the masses must dictate. The logic is not perfect, but it is natural. The classes too have made their contribution and are making. The Congress policy has always been one of sympathy with the masses, though it does not believe that class warfare can lead to any good, either economic or political at this stage. Nationalism requires composing of class differences and co-operation of all classes and creeds. Yet its aim is Swaraj of the Masses, which any democracy in India is bound to be. Nationalise the Government and State Socialism of extensive scope results. Economic class struggle is not needed here as in the 'laissez faire' West—at any rate to anything like the same or near extent.

TASTING THE NEW DISH.

Non-co-operation on a considerable scale will not be possible until after the novelty of the New Constitution has worn off. So many new interests and orders will be coming in for the first time, that they won't refuse the dish until after they have sampled it. Curiosity may even drug certain consciences. A waiting policy appears to me to be the best for Socialists unless there is a sudden and unexpectedly big change in the situation. Let them try and get their policies through by means of Congress Ministries, where they can be installed; learn the realities of the situation and split, if need be on definite issues. In India Nationalism is in large measure Socialism; and the longer political liberty is denied the greater will be the drift towards Socialism and Government by or with the aid of vested interests is an invitation to Civil War and Socialist extremism.

PARITY IN ADMINISTRATION.

It is an inference from the principle that council and country should work in indissoluble union that our local bodies should come under the management and control of Congressmen and genuine nationalists, not for working them in the interests of any party, not for employing the contractors and school masters as their convassing agents, but to set an example of pure and impartial administration and prevent misuse by persons and parties. There is nothing wrong in the party system of Government as such, provided, as in England, all parties are rooted in a common patriotism and uphold, whatever their policies, a high standard of public honour. However all administration should be pure and impartial and efficient and I trust that Congress and Nationalists when they occupy positions in local and other bodies will administer with clean, impartial and efficient hands while carrying out their general policies. Let parties carry on propaganda with their private funds, let them not use the tax-payers' money or public servants for party or personal purposes. All must war against corruption—for corruption can never be party policy even though it may unhappily become party practice. And Congressmen should be very particularly on their guard against allowing corrupt influences to creep into their midst. They have higher ideals to sustain; their leaders are amongst the great ones of our History. They may not tarnish their names.

MISSION OF THE CONGRESS.

Some say that Congress should not enter local bodies, that it ought to lead a higher life, in fact that it should commence life at the level of the legislative council better still of the Assembly, and best of all confine itself to foreign propaganda and clear out of the country! Such is the high touch-me-nottish regard they have for the Congress. In this there seems to be a misunderstanding of the Congress mission. The Congress has been the pioneer both in idea and organisation, in rural work. Mass organisation and not mere tapping of the intelligentsia is its mission and mass strength its objective. Latterly, rural reconstruction has become the predominant item in Mahatmaji's programme. Therefore, in the fitness of things the Congress is the best body to be put in charge of Local Self-Government so that official and non-official agencies may work in close alliance. The Congress world revolves between two poles—the village and the Nation. It cannot neglect either. The village cannot thrive without Swaraj and Swaraj cannot be achieved without the aid of the rural masses.

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIANS ABROAD.

One other crucial consideration which ought to weigh decisively with the electorate in choosing the party to which they will yield allegiance is the hold it has on Indians across the seas, for Indian abroad are a powerful factor, brothers who may not be alienated. Just as the Chinese scattered over the face of the earth have contributed powerfully to China's national awakening, our Indian brothers abroad can play an equally momentous part and are playing. In fact, the true origin of the mighty Gandhian movement in India has to be traced to the struggles of our poor brothers and sisters in South Africa. A Muslim lady of extraordinary culture and resolute patriotism once told me that the dawn of the glorious Indian Nationalism of to-day took place in South Africa. There are Indian residents in every country of the world, in France, Germany, England, Canada, United States, Japan, Philipines, China, Singapore and even Brazil. They contribute not merely material resources in aid of our struggle but the more important though imponderable factor—moral influence. They can create a favourable international opinion. Now I ask what is the Indian organisation to which they all look up as the one gallant guardian of Indian interest here and abroad? Is it not the Congress? In fact, do they know the existence of any other party? Even if they know, do they recognise it as the shield or sword of our country? To establish complete solidarity of Indian opinion and Indian will it is the bounden duty of our countrymen not to be deflected by special and spurious interests into hostility or indifference towards the Congress but to sustain it by every means in their power. We cannot ignore the feelings and wishes of Indians abroad without proving traitors to our racial progress and national integrity.

REVOLUTION IN VALUES

The Congress has effected a big revolution in the values of our public life. In the pre-Gandhian era arguments and speeches sufficed to give one the reputation of a patriot. To-day action of some kind has become an indispensable qualification. Courage, self-sacrifice, mass organisation, reliance on our own strength, social service, relief work, uplift of depressed classes, are not these new chapters in our modern history, a new leaf in the book of our racial life? Is this not the leaven that is slowly reforming our society and more especially the youth, ever responsive to heroic appeals? The classes that once shunned politics are in the forefront of the fray, such as women, merchants, industrialists, workers and peasants and why? Is it not because of the more comprehensive character given to the ideals and methods of our politics? So far as the uplift of our racial character is concerned, Mahatmaji has done more than all the Universities put together and in fact may be regarded as having succeeded where they had almost failed. His is the Swaraj of the masses—not the illusory Swaraj of pompous show and powerless office, of peacock feathers stuck on pith images. Attention had always been directed by means of the Khadar and Swadeshi programmes, the temperance movement, the salt expedition, Harijan uplift and other items of mass value towards the villages and their advancement. Other people and parties may raise similar cries to-day but they are not the authentic voice of the full spontaneous heart, fast beating with emotion and bursting with its burden of pity and love, the heart warmed and illumined by the sacred fire of faith in the nation's future, but rather echoes of the great voice reverberating mechanically from dark hollow bosoms. When Shiva dances, the devils also dance, but nobody mistakes the devils for Shiva and is lured by them to offer them worship. Above all, congressional nationalism strives to build the strength of the people on methods of self-reliance and volunteers organisations involving enormous efforts and sacrifice and the spirit to face obstacles from within and without, which go to strengthen the national fibre.

The Congress has covered almost the entire field of national activity—political, economic, social service, Harijan uplift and cultural progress. It is trying to evolve a "lingua franca" for all-India. It has organised relief of distress caused by flood, famine, earthquake, the settlement department, and other calamities on an impressive scale. No matter which province of India is affected, the Congress stretches out its nursing hand, for India is one and indivisible in the eyes of the Congress. And all these on the basis of voluntary organisation of the people, of self-help and self-organisation,—not without its risks and perils, and of course, sacrifices which promote the strength of our body politic; and it appeals to the noblest instincts of our men and women, to the divine spirit of service that is in them. So much so, that persons of high rank and of either sex have forsaken their luxuries and taken to a life of ascetic devotion to the public cause. If it is out job-hunting to-day, as my friend avers, can it be said that job-hunting is its only occupation and pre-occupation; and in any case can it be said of Congressmen that they do not believe in the remedy of resigning offices in order to make their policies prevail? Can it be said of the Justice Party that it has organised on any scale worth taking into account the soul-reviving activities of our people? Has it distributed its energies over so wide a field or has not its flow been very narrow though deep and cavernous? On the contrary can it not be said of them that they concentrated too much on places and positions in a spirit of what they call realism—not very different from cynicism—to the detriment of the higher value of life? Will they reflect why the youth of our country, irrespective of community, are turning away from them with a sense of moral nausea? I say this with deep regret for I think my friends of the Justice Party have lost valuable opportunities of breathing a new and higher life into the country. The Congress did all that was possible to do from outside the councils; if only the Justice Party had seconded its efforts from inside we would have had a brighter history to record and good ground for gratitude.

RECKON WITH CONGRESS

The Congress has for the first time since the advent of the Gandhian era entered the council field. This is a new fact. Many who kept out of the Congress before may now in the light of this new fact revise their political affiliation without detriment to their honour. A new fact of such magnitude imposes on them the obligation so to revise. I trust therefore that men and women of all communities and creeds will join in large numbers and make Great Britain understand that in the future constitutional dealings it will not do to negotiate with a miscellaneous set of individuals chosen by themselves but that she must reckon with the Congress as the supreme factor in Indian self-determination. Is there any other organisation which is so strong already that by making it stronger still, you can make it irresistible? Why then fritter away your energies in providing clutches for the lame instead of as in prudence and duty bound strengthening the Congress. In chosing your representatives whether for local bodies or councils, may I not appeal to you as public spirited persons to estimate the careers of the parties to which the candidates belong and to support only those candidates that accept the discipline of that organisation which has done most to inculcate the spirit of courageous duty and selfless service and which is functioning under the leadership of the noblest men and women that contemporary India has produced? It is not the individuals that will count but the organisations those mandates they obey. Let it not be said of us that we vote on grounds of patriotism for the Assembly and of parochialism nearer home. Present the world with a picture of Indian integrity, for integrity is well organised life and well organised strength which sooner or later, whatever the trials and tribulations to which we may be subjected, must lead us to the realisation of our legitimate national ambitions.

MOONJE'S ANTI-CONGRESS VIEWS

Gangadharrao Deshpande's Retort To Nagpur Dr.'s Interview

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 7.

Asked if he had anything to say regarding the reported statement of Dr. Moonje, appearing in "The Cnronicle", Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande said that Dr. Moonje's anti-Congress views and activities are well known. He cannot defend himself by quoting precedents from Motilalji and Das. Though they differed from certain policies of the Congress at certain times, they never left the Congress nor did they act against the Congress. They wanted the Congress to adopt their policy and tried for that end by remaining loyal to it.

Dr. Moonje is not doing that. In his Bezwada speech he is reported to have said that if the Congress did not alter its policy in conformity with the Hindu Mahasabha attitude regarding the Communal Award he would see that all other parties favouring the Hindu Sabha view leave the Congress. I shall be glad to know if this report is wrong.

ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSLIMS.

About Dr. Moonje's attitude towards the Mussalmans the less said the better. I am prepared to quote from his speeches reported in "Kesari" a source whose veracity he cannot impeach, to prove that he advocated that ownership of India rested with the Hindus and that Mohomedans were here as mere guests and that the Hindus should treat them as guests so long only as Mchomedans behaved as such. But if they "misbehaved" then the Doctor had his remedies as sanctioned by the Hindu Shastras.

GOODBYE TO UNITY.

I do not think it wise to refer to the remedies contemplated by the Doctor even to expose his theories which are childish, if not mischievous. If my friend Dr. Moonje hopes to solve this difficult problem by this kind of attitude and by such remedies then goodbye to all communal unity. For Dr. Moonje puts Christians, Parsees and all non-Hindus in India in the same category. Dr. Moonje was right in stating that I should not have said that he advocated beef as dietary for Hindus.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Lastly in his Bezwada speech Dr. Moonje stressed the point in favour of military training for Hindus only and his reason was that Mohomedans, though in minority, would help the British Government in all future wars and Hindus though in a majority, could not do so far want of training. In my opinion communal institutions, and especially military training institutions, are harmful and I also hold that Hindus should not mould their activities in relation to what Mohomedan communalists are doing. On the contrary Hindus and all other communities should shape their national policies in the best and common interest of all.

ANTI-CONGRESS TOUR

I never thought that a self-respecting public man like my friend Dr. Moonje would give any undertaking that his tour would be non-political. How could I imagine that scon after his Bezwada speech he would ignore all politics in Karnatak? If he had given publicity to his undertaking to remain non-political, I would not have entered into this controversy. As it is, even his so-called non-political tour is admittedly purely communal and, therefore, anti-Congress.

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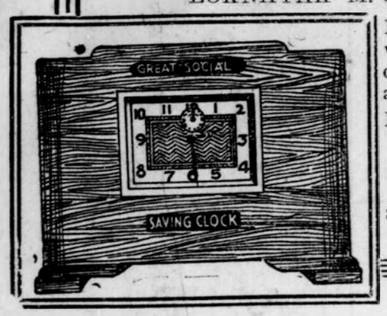

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

tical philosophy of blood and thunder against the weaker peoples in the world put forward under the hishonourable disguise of peace in Europe among the powerfully armed European nations.

Task At Geneva

However, the present National Government of Britain has long ago ceased to be frightened by the "Daily Mail" or the "Daily Express," whose defeat on the India Bill issue has now been as complete as crushing. The Government has got its eyes, as I had said on another occasion, on the 11 million British electors who had been canvassed by the Peace Ballot in support of making the League of Nations an active instrument of peace ruthlessly operating against warmongers. The policy of the present Laval Government in France will be one of spiting the Government of Britain and of flattering the Government of Italy in order to maintain their anti-German front. However, recent events have made it perfectly clear that the Laval Government in Paris is not the strongest section of the French Nation, and that the United Front of the Socialists, the Communists and other Left-wing Radicals has become a powerful voice. Monsieur Laval will have to invent at Geneva next week some proposal for moderating Mussolini's policy before he dares to oppose the British demand for sanctions to be put into operation against Italy. On the other hand, the British Government, too will have to invent an alternative formula at Geneva almost as an ultimatum to Mussolini to accept before insisting on sanctions. Most of the small European States who have direct representation on the League of Nations would be naturally inclined to vote in favour of sanctions as that would mean a future protection for them against any of the powerful imperialist neighbour. It would not be, therefore, impossible to get a majority in favour of sanctions in the League of Nations Assembly especially with the powerful backing of the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Mission Of Fascism

Under pressure of Socialist opinion at home and of M. Litvinoff at the League Assembly, the French delegates would not be able to offer any open hostile opposition to the vote for sanctions. However, it is not the vote but the actual operation of the sanctions that will create a difficulty. The Soviet Union has no naval forces to speak of and its air force and its financial and economic machinery will be out of the field of operation for the exercise of economic boycott of Italy or in the blockade of the Suez Canal. If the French Government adopts a lukewarm attitude it can sabotage the operation of the sanctions and thus it might throw the effective onus of the financial and naval opposition to Italy almost entirely on Great Britain. Britain would undoubtedly be quite equal to the new task but the burden would be almost equivalent to that of a small war between Italy and Great Britain. Mussolini has gone past the stage of rattling his sabre and he is now bound to display some actual use of his sabre to impress upon the Italian people the holy mission of Italian Fascism for national regeneration. He will not admit even a favourable and practical compromise if it is not to be accompanied by some great military display and a triumphant march of the Romans into Addis Ababa. It is a hard fact that the financial situation of Italy is going from bad to worse almost entirely due to the militarist policy of Fascism and Mussolini is now forced to show not only a few concessions gained for Italy but also to show that these concessions (of some future speculative value) have been obtained by sheer military methods. He will have to demonstrate that they could not have been obtained without them.

Abyssinia Prepared

However, this military speculation is in itself full of doubt. The fighters of Abyssinia may look ridiculously under-armed and old-fashioned in newspaper illustrations received in this country but they are still not unsuited to their country of mountains and deserts. The world's moral support is almost unanimous in favour of Abyssinia with the exception of the Facist section in each country which advocates might to be the real right. The Abyssinians will fight and British diplomacy even though checkmated in the League of Nations Assembly room will create many difficult corners for Italian politicians and economists. Mussolini may come out completely mauled and discredited from his Abyssinian adventure just as Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, had to come out of his Morrocan adventure.

Indians In Abyssinia

Complete or even a partial defeat of Mussolini in Abyssinia will, of course, be the turning of the tide of Fascism in Europe as people living under it are more or less fed up with it. It is significant that this week not only the Italians but even the French are arranging for a more or less complete evacuation by their nationals of Abyssinian territory. A strange incident which raises unfavourable comment in certain circles in Britain is that of the Indians literally running away from Abyssinia. It is reported practically in all the British newspapers here that among the British subjects in Abyssinia the British Indians seem to be the most anxious to make a hurried departure. It is understood here that out of about 650 Indian settlers in Abyssinia about 350 have already left the country. This really does not reflect credit upon India. Men of other nationalities, it is pointed out, who are in favour of Abyssinia are trying to smuggle themselves secretly into Abyssinia in order to fight on her behalf but the Indians living in Abyssinia for their prosperity and self-interest are leaving that country at the first signal of danger to the country where they earn their bread and butter. It is said against the Indians that when the honour and liberty of coloured races are at stake due to a cruel and unjustified attack by a strong European Power, coloured people, who ought to stand by that country, are putting their tail in the legs for a homeward journey. It will be remembered that other countries are organising volunteer battalions to go to Abyssinia whereas those Indians who are best able to help the Abyssinians are deserting their moral duty of helping their country of adoption. They might have any excuse in defence of their conduct, but moral opinion of the world will condemn them.

While these big questions are occupying the political stage in Europe the threatening Notes of various Governments to the Soviet Government against the speeches and resolutions of the Communist International are looking like a little comedy. Every time the world Communist International meets and speeches are made by various delegates from different nationalities the Governments of these respective countries send a threatening Note to the Soviet Government! Litvinoff is now a much bigger and more influential figure in world politics than Chicherin had been and he has quietly pointed out in reply to the recent Notes that they are irrelevant and unapplicable to the facts of the case. To try to put the blame on the Government of Soviet Union for the speeches delivered by different delegates is stretching the point too far. This is admitted by two British journals which are by no means inclined to support Moscow in all that it does. The "Manchester Guardian" added that no one takes the Third International very seriously in Britain, and no one has bothered much about the lengthy and infinitely tedious discussions at the recent Congress in Moscow. And this is what the "Spectator" thought of the protest and the counter reply from Moscow:

"This country and the United States have shown very doubtful wisdom in protesting to the Soviet Government against speeches delivered—most of them not by Russian subjects—at the recent meeting of the Communist International in Moscow. Communism is on the down grade everywhere. Russia itself is less Communistic than it was, as is shown by recent ordinances increasing the amount of stock the peasant may maintain as his private property. The Comintern itself has shared in the general slump, and can no longer be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Soviet Government. That being so the sensible thing would be to let well alone. German 'emigres,' and anyone else, are free to attack the Nazi Government in London, Italian 'emigres' and anyone else to attack the Fascist Government. A few wild words in Moscow once a year need disturb the repose neither of Whitehall nor Washington. There are other more subtle and dangerous forms of propaganda that may well demand protest on occasion. But it is flattering Comintern speeches to dignify them thus. No newspaper-reader in this country fluttered an eyelid over the Moscow rhetoric till the Governments began protesting."

CURING STUTTERERS

Remarkable Work Of A Scottish Clinic

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Remarkable results continue to be achieved at a clinic for the treatment of young stammerers which was opened by the Carnegie Dunfermline trustees at Dunfermline three years ago.

In the annual report, an outstanding example is given. It deals with a boy of thirteen whose doctor had described him as "a very bad case." Almost every word was a strangled stutter. At the eleventh attendance at the clinic the boy read aloud freely, without a sign of tension or stammer, an unprepared passage of prose. A little later he read in the school classroom for the first time as naturally and well as the other children.

At the end of the clinic session seven pupils, all severe cases, carried through easily and naturally before an audience a short programme consisting of poems, extempore speeches, and a play.

FAIRY STORIES AND THE FILMS

Nazi Patriot's Protest

BERLIN (By Mail).

A Nazi patriot, writing in the "Volkischer Beobachter," protests against the use of traditional German fairy tales by Walter Disney for his comic trick films. While he admits to a fondness for "Micky Mouse," he cannot bear to see familiar figures from Grimm and Andersen come on the screen in a Disney opus.

He declares that Disney has no right to distort in such a frivolous manner "Little Red Riding Hood," "Hansel and Gretel," and "Little Snow White." These fairy stories, he says, live in the mind of both the German child and adult as something inviolable, inherited from their parents. "Fairy story creations," he writes, "are not grotesque film figures," and he demands that such films should not be shown in Germany where children might see them.

NOBLE LEGACY OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

Dr. Nag Says India Must Celebrate Anniversary Of Great American Philanthropist

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

India should organise to celebrate the Carnegie centenary in an adequate manner and try to develop a Carnegie Peace Prize Fund said Dr Kalidas Nag, Editor "India and the World" in course of an appeal made to a large gathering at the College branch of the Y. M. C. A., on behalf of the World Peace and Fellowship of Nations. Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Principal, Scottish Church College was in the chair.

Dr. Nag said that within 20 years of the last world war and after 15 years of incessant peace activities of the League of Nations and allied organisations they found that a peculiar cynicism prevailed vis a vis the programme of peace as a matter of practical politics. Peace must, however, be practical or nothing and the more they felt sceptical about the efficacy of peace in settling disputes the more they should enquire about the various machineries of peace devised by modern men and women to counteract the destructive agencies of war

UNIQUE EXPERIMENT

The League of Nations might or might not succeed in adjusting the conflicting claims of aggressive nationalism but no one could doubt that the League had made an unique experiment in international government in modern history. So, through the International Labour office, Geneva, and the Institute of International Co-operation, Paris, a noble record of Fellowship of Nations had been built up by a devoted minority of many races and countries. The cause of peace had developed personalities of rare moral fervour and effective goodwill. Recently they mourned the loss of Miss Jane Addams, founder-president of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, who got the Nobel prize for Peace in 1932. Her life was an example and inspiration to millions of souls groping after harmonyamidst this war of primitive instincts, known as politics.

A NOBLE LEGACY

So almost a decade before the functioning of the League of Nations, said Dr. Nag they met the inspiring figure of Andrew Carnegie who gave practically his all savings 350,0.0,0.0 dollars towards the advancement of the cause of Fellowship of Nations; organs to so many churches to diffuse the waves of harmony and to foster peace among nations; libraries to innumerable towns and villages, spreading knowledge of unknown peoples so as to make them known and loved. This new technique of Fellowship throrgn science and sincere goodwill was the noblest legacy of Andrew Carnegie who wrote his testament in December 1910, laying the foundation of the world famous "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace" benefitting many individuals and institutions. The 25th Jubilee of the Endowment falling in this year (1935) coincided, said Dr. Nag, with the birth-centenary of Andrey Carnegie (born Nov. 1835).

There woud be world-wide celebrations to honour this hero of peace who as a pauper boy from Scotand a century ago came to be a veritable Prince of Charity: They in India, said Dr. Nag, should organise to celebrate the Carnegie centenary in an adequate manner. Might they not, asked the speaker, develop a Carnegie Peace Prize Fund, enabling a central Committee to invite serious articles from their university students of "Peace as a world problem"? An annual prize like this, said he, conferred by a competent body of jurors would be the most inspiring and enduring monument to Carnegie, the great benefactor of mankind irrespective of caste or creed.—A. P.

Nobody is fit one day, run-down the next. It happens slowly—so slowly you may not notice it. It pays to ask yourself: "Have I the energy I used to have?"

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What HORLICK'S is

Horlick's contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch. Besides a due proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most directly assimilable form. There is no waste-matter in Horlick's: it is 100 per cent nourishment. Partially pre-digested in manufacture, it is completely assimilated even by a delicate digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid.

When to take HORLICK'S

HORLICK'S is delicious hot or cold—equally nourishing either way. Many people find it best of all taken at chota hazri—it gives a reserve of energy for a long, busy day. Horlick's is also a most valuable addition to a light tiffin; or if you have difficulty in sleeping, a cup last thing at night will induce sound, refreshing sleep from which you wake refreshed. Make a habit of taking Horlick's once a day regularly, and whenever you are tired. Horlick's is easily mixed, hot or cold: most delicious of all when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S

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FUTURE OF AIR-CONDITIONING IN INDIA

(Continued from page 3,

buildings as well. This, according to him, was not at all prohibitive when compared with the comforts accruing from an installation of the kind. For big rooms and offices of the volume of about 10,000 cubic feet the cost will be about eight annas per cubic foot of air conditioned space.

IN MILLS AND RAILWAYS.

The mills in India, presented, however, a different problem. Here air-conditioning with refrigeration, Dr. Landsberg declared, has not been found economical. The main reason is that textile fibre requires a certain high degree of humidity and, therefore, fans with water spray devices are used for obtaining the required degree of humidity. Although this is not yet perfect comfort for the mill operatives it has been ascertained that even this simplified method has a definitely favourable effect.

Then came the problem of air conditioning in railway compartments. In a country like India with its varied climate conditions a system like this will be a veritable boon. During the hot summer when the poor passengers suffered from the unbearable heat or in winter when he would want the atmosphere to be made steady, air-conditioning would be of immense use.

The introduction of the method was under consideration and it is hoped that the Indian Railways will profit by the experience in other countries like America. The regulation of temperature is a particularly interesting problem in this connection.

IN THE OPERATION THEATRE.

In Bombay several doctors have been attracted by the method especially for their operation theatres where they sometimes require a special nurse for wiping off perspiration from their faces lest it drop on the patient.

Inspite of the cost involved in the installation, air-conditioning in India, according to Dr. Landsberg, had a distinct future. Five years ago when the household refrigerators came to India the public had some prejudice against them and it had been gradually removed and to-day almost many homes possessed one and arrangements were made even for letting them on hire.

"People in India, are not yet condition-minded, but the prospects held out are very encouraging. Just as we now regard the refrigerator as a necessity and not a luxury, in the same manner in another ten or twenty years every Indian home would be equipped with the installation to make it air-conditioned," said the doctor.

"American air-conditioning is approximately ten years ahead of us. Only the first move has to be made and when the people recognised the comforts, and conveniences offered by modern refrigeration, air-condition will be in common use."

MAKING VILLAGES SELF-SUFFICIENT

(Continued from page 3,

by commercial magnates or export traders. Instead of being deprived of his raw material by the exporter, and being dependent on the foreigner for the supply of his wants, the villager will then be self-dependent, meeting his own primary requirements by his own labour and selling the surplus. The villager under this system will not be exploited and will be able to say to the trader who wishes him to produce goods for commercial purposes, "I am quite content to produce what I need; if you wish me to produce for you, you will have to pay me on my terms." The aim of the Association, therefore, is to make the villager thus self-sufficient by reviving or introducing industries which will help him to meet his own requirements.

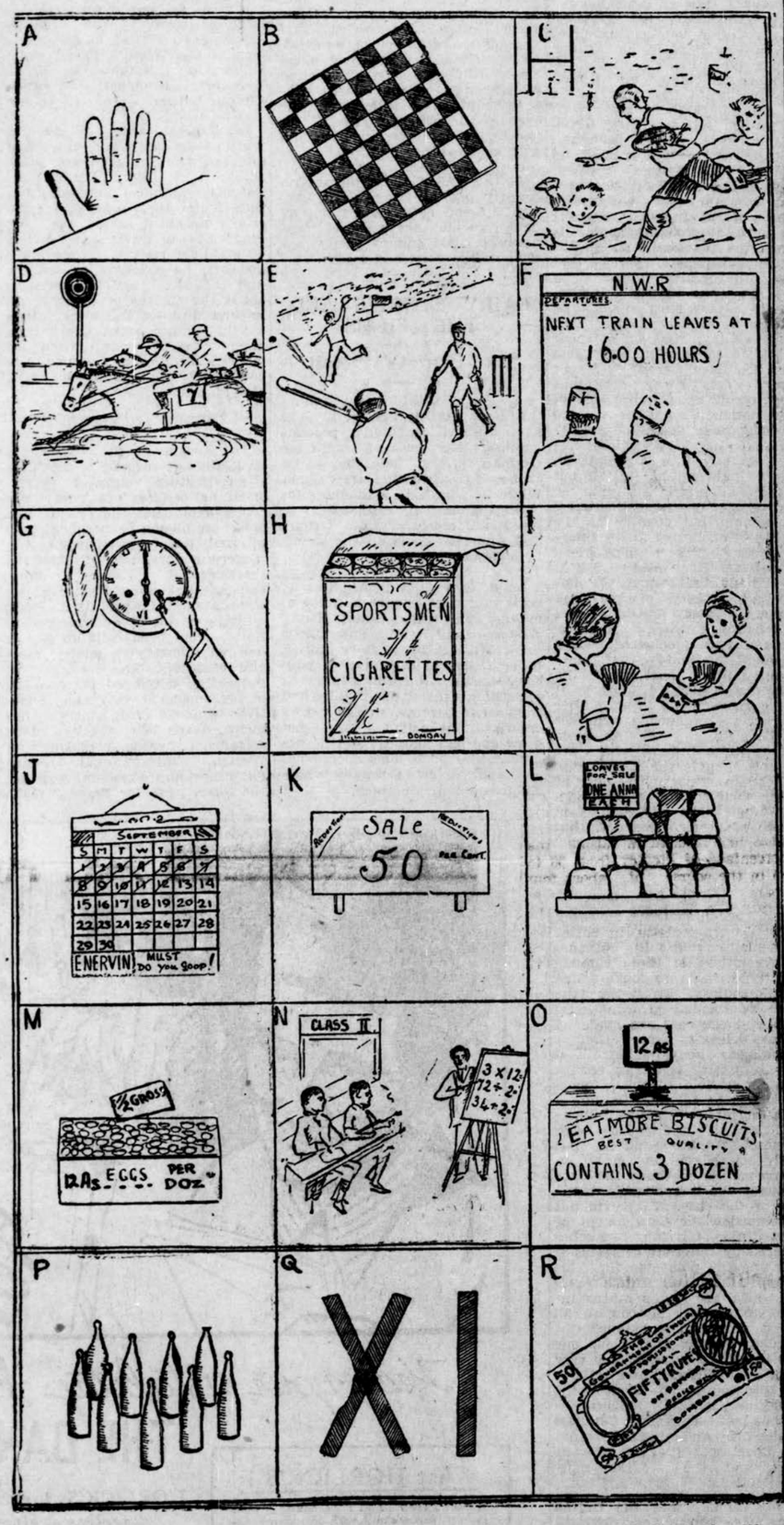
AIM NOT COMPETITION.

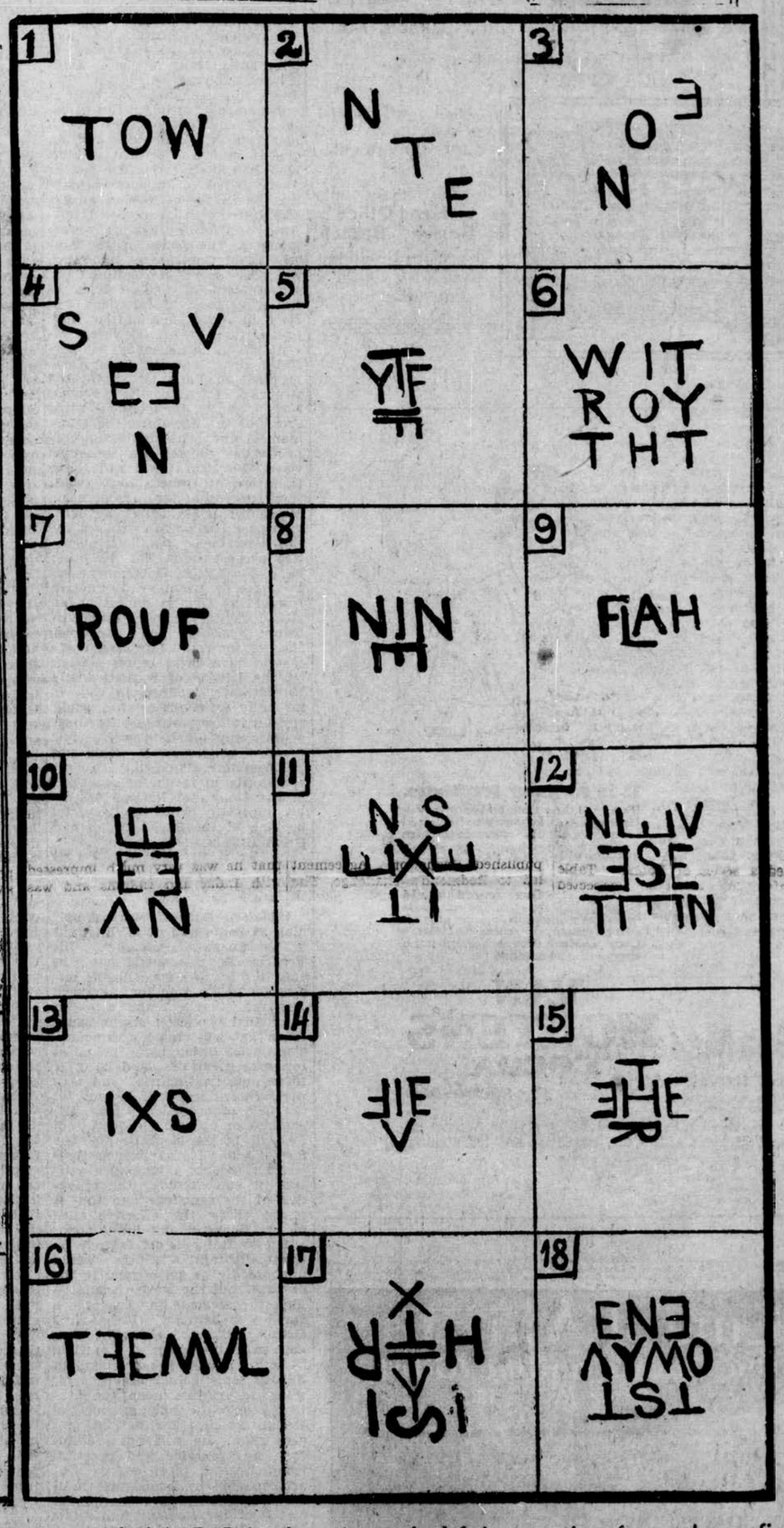
It may be replied, we do not live in an isolated world, and whether we will or no factory goods will be pouring on us, and it will not be possible for village articles to compete with them. But, as already said, the aim of the Association is not to enter into competition, but to produce only for one's own requirements and that of one's immediate neighbours. For example, I spin and make enough cloth for myself, and when I produce khaddar thus for myself there can be no question of mill-cloth being cheaper in price for I pay no price in cash for my khaddar. But it will be, said every villager cannot produce all that he wants for himself. He will have to buy in the open market what he himself does not produce, say for example paper or shoes, and in such cases village-made paper and shoes will come into competition with factory-made goods. To this our answer is that there is no reason why as time goes on and with improved methods of production village-made goods should be any inferior in quality to factory goods. On the otherhand, they may be expected to be superior, as already in the West hand-made goods are preferred to factory-produced articles. Even in regard to price it has been found that when labour is plentiful and cheap as in India, hand-made goods can compare quite favourably with factory products. Moreover, with the concentration of human ingenuity on devising machinery for individual use (e.g. the sewing machine) as will happen under the aegis of the Association, instead of as at present for large-scale production, the output per head may quite easily be increased, and labour and time saved, with the result that the hand-made product becomes as inexpensive an any factory products.

(To Be Continued.)

FIGURE IT OUT Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on the left is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the right marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 25th August, 1st September and 8th September, 1935.

Closing Date 13th September, 1935.

COCHIN HARBOUR CONFERENCE

Protest Against Cession Of Jurisdiction

COCHIN, Sept. 7.

"Retrocession is the talk of the day in many an Indian State. the names of Secunderabad, Bangalore Cantonment and Tangasseri are being bandied about in the States concerned. But in Cochin annexation is the topic of the day and that for the sin of having co-operated with the Government of Madras for the development of Cochin Harbour, to an extent quite out of proportion to its area and its resources. Our State, which contributed the major financial quota than any of the Governments should have been treated as the predominant partner, but she has been delegated to the position of its Cinderella. Further the Government of India want undivided jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over the whole Harbour area, of which 9/10 belongs to Cochin State. Cession of jurisdiction is only a euphemistic sugar coating for the bitter pill inside of annexation. So we protest with all emphasis against the cession of jurisdiction over any part of the State, much less over the most precious and picturesque part of it."

Thus observed Mr. C. Atchutha Menon, retired Secretary to the Government of Cochin, while presiding over the Cochin Harbour Conference, convened by the States Subjects at Trichur Municipal Buildings.

Delegates from each and every part of Cochin participated in the proceedings with unprecedented enthusiasm. A resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the cession of any part of Cochin.—United Press.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

BARODA, Sept. 8.

Efforts are in progress to hold the forthcoming session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadhra.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Devchandbhai Parekh, Sjt. Manilal Kothari and others are expected to attend the Conference.—United Press.

Cawnpore.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Bilhaur Tehsil Congress Committee a resolution of no-confidence in their President Pt. Radha Mohan Bajpai was adopted.

The Committee decided to expel him from the presidentship as well as the membership of the Tehsil Congress Committee, as also to cancel his membership of the District Congress Committee.—United Press.

FUTILITY OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

ONLY A DOMINANT PARTY CAN CALL IT

DR. PATTABHI ENDORSES SUBHAS BOSE'S VIEWS

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail.)

The view that the Congress Parliamentarians' demand for a Constituent Assembly is not only futile but also irrational was expressed in an interview to the United Press by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, member of the Congress Working Committee, commenting upon Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's opinions contained in an article contributed on the subject to the annual number of the "Tej", a vernacular daily of Delhi.

"In effect," said Dr. Pattabhi, "I endorse all that Subhas Babu has said though I cannot endorse his remarks. He has rapidly reviewed recent history in regard to the development of constitutions. France, Spain and Russia have each their own lesson. But the lesson of Ireland is the best of all to teach the view that go to the Central Legislature and to ask or strive for a Constituent Assembly is not only futile but irrational."

Dr. Pattabhi went on: "There are three ways of getting a Constitution. The donor may give it as a donation to the donee or the donor and donee may sit together and settle the details of transfer of property and of authority, or the party that is struggling may decide what it wants and wrest it from the party in power. The last named is "Self-determination"; the middle is 'Joint deliberation' and the first is 'other donation.' The middle course is the Round Table Conference method which has failed. There remains the method of 'self-determination' which India has not yet developed the power to rely upon.

"In such circumstances to make the demand of a Constituent Assembly as the principal plank of a political platform is to give a colour wash to "Liberal politics." That does not advance the Congress cause.

POSITIVE DANGER.

"But there is a positive danger of such a programme. A Government that has successfully foiled a series of Round Table Conferences cannot be expected to concede the demand for a Constituent Assembly that should hammer out a Constitution and send it by post to Westminster for the King's agents to impress the King's seal and register the New Measure in the Book of Empire's Statutes. A parley with the Government becomes inevitable and we know by past experience—both ours and of others—what these parleys would be and where they would lead us.

IRISH EXAMPLE.

"Let us quote but one recent example. An Irish Home Bill was projected in 1912. Ireland was then in exactly the same plight as India to-day. There the point at issue was the separation of Ulster. Here the point at issue is Federation. In Ireland, the safeguards suddenly appeared towards the end of the sittings of the Convention. In India, we have started with safeguards. In both countries, we witness strenuous efforts to deduct both territory and power from the Nation, to which ostensibly all authority is pretended to be transferred.

"Let us go into further details. In 1912 the details of the Irish Home Rule Bill were kept a close secret. In 1914, matters were pressed to an issue. The late Mr. Asquith said that his Bill of 1912 would be incomplete without an Amending Bill and that it would be put into operation only when the latter was passed. A small committee was appointed to amend the first Bill with the object of making exclusion of Ulster—already decided upon—temporary and limited to the wartime. Heads of Agreement were drawn up, but when they were published, the Redmondites discovered a total variation from the original.

"Redmond's protests were in vain. He was challenged to produce the original; he would not. The former was afraid because the original would reveal an unholy bribe received by his Parliamentary Party who were to retain their stipendiary positions at Westminster and at the same time hold officio membership on the New Irish Parliament. The omission of this Clause in the published Heads of Agreement led to Redmond's challenge. The Government would not publish the original because, they substantially deviated from the original.

"Now the same jugglery nas been practised by Sir Samuel Hoare. Take the Instrument of Accession of the Princes—the original small Clause added in respect of Commercial Safeguards at the First Round Table Conference and the tremendous proportions to which the safeguards have developed in the Act.

"When America joined the war, Mr. Lloyd George immediately called a Convention of Irishmen of all creeds and parties "to draft a Constitution for the better of Ireland within the Empire" and the Premier pledged the Government to carry into effect any proposals of the Convention which might secure 'the substantial agreement of its members.'

"In Ireland as in India, there was to be, in respect of the personnel of the Convention, a substratum of Presidents of Corporations and Mayors of Councils, a middle layer of the Elderly Bishops and Clergymen and an upper stratum of the representatives of the three parties among the Irish members of Parliament, to which would be added an upper veneer of nominees of Government and a few representatives of Labour. William O'Brien protested and wanted a share for the growing Sinn Feiners, but the Government said that they had to fight them.

"A Convention of a hundred was decided upon. The same Indian stratagem of Sub-Committees and Royal Commissions was gone through. Ere long, the words 'substantial agreement' were interpreted as Agreement by Ulster, which was impossible.

"The final stages are still more amusing. Bonar Law said, 'In any case Excise and Customs were to be reserved in the hands of the English Government, representing two and fourteen millions respectively.' The latter merely represented the Land Annuities which are the bone of contention between Mr. Thomas and De Valera. Redmond saw his folly and withdrew. The latter history of Ireland is well-known.

"There is no place for a Constituent Assembly except to a Party which has won indubitable success. It serves no purpose to distinguish a Constituent Assembly from Convention. We could not get the former in the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. To speak of the latter in our retreat is but to cover it with undue hope, if not bluff."—United Press.

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Turkish Visitor's Impressions Of India

More Attention To Scientific Pursuits And Development Of A Broader Outlook On Religion Are The Needs

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The devotion of more attention to scientific pursuits and the development of a broader outlook on religion would help India to make rapid progress, was the view expressed by Mr. Ismail Sidqi of Istanbul, in the course of an interview with a representative of "The Hindu."

Mr. Sidqi was for some time a judge in the Criminal Court of Angora and is now a practising lawyer. He is connected with the College of Independence in Istanbul and is now on a visit to Madras.

Mr. Sidqi stated that he had not been able to study the communal question in India. Misunderstandings that might exist between communities were, in his opinion, due to excess of conservatism and a fanatic conception of religion. By raising the standard of education and giving young men a proper perspective of life, religion and philosophy, much of the fanaticism would be removed. Culture was not the possession of individuals. It belonged to humanity as a whole. As such logically, there should not be any difficulty for the existence of Islamic and Hindu culture side by side. Differences, if any, could be removed by developing a broader outlook on religion and life.

He had found, Mr. Sidqi continued that the Turkish revolution had its echo in Persia, Iraq, Afghanistan and even in Egypt. It might be that in future, Indians might find something useful in the experiences of Turkey.

The reform of the alphabet in Turkey, Mr. Sidqi added, had not only increased literacy by leaps and bounds but had also left its mark on journalism. While the number of journals and their circulation increased, the journals themselves were conducted in such a way as to reach the people.

Mr. Sidqi concluded by saying that he was very much impressed with India and Indians and was struck by their honesty and trustworthiness. He would, he said be taking back happy recollections of his visit.

TURKEY TO-DAY

What It Owes To Mustapha Kemal

Turkey had considerably benefited by the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kemal, declared Mr. Sidqi of Istanbul addressing a meeting convened under the auspices of the Government Mahomedan College Union Society in the College lecture hall. Capt. Abdul Hamid presided.

Mr. Sidqi gave a short sketch, of the rise of the Turkish Empire, and its decline in later years. He referred to the Great War and the growth of the National Assembly under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal. The bold stand taken by Kemal, the lecturer said, resulted in the treaty of Lausanne, a treaty which gave Turks complete independence in all spheres and established them firmly as an advanced nation.

When Mustapha Kemal came into power, his first act was to divest the office of Khalifa of its secular functions and make it a purely religious one. Later the Khalifa Abdul Majeed tried to interfere in politics. The National Assembly considered the question and, realising that such interference would weaken the nation, decided to abolish the office altogether.

Continuing the lecturer said that except for the common religious tie, Muslims in one country differed from Muslims in another in the matter of habits and customs. Therefore, it was not practicable for a Khalifa to guide all people.

The next reform of Mustafa Kemal related to the administration of law. They adopted the laws of Switzerland. Woman was part of man according to the Prophet. But in course of time, men trampled on the rights of women to such an extent as to make divorce absolute the moment the man said to the woman. "I divorce you." Turkey therefore, adopted monogamy and gave equal rights to women. There were now women soldiers, doctors engineers and women in other walks of life also. There were six women Magistrates in Istanbul and four in Angora. Turks also changed their dress and substituted hats for the fez.

Another important reform introduced the lecturer proceeded, was the adoption of Latin characters as their alphabet, and the discarding of Arabic characters. That had resulted in raising the percentage of literacy from 20 to 85 in the course of about four years. Arabic and other foreign words were excluded from the language. A comprehensive and authentic history of Turkey had been prepared under Government auspices.

Concluding, Mr. Sidqi said that Westernisation did not mean that they ceased to be Muslims. They were proud to be Muslims and would continue to be so. The changes that had come over Turkey could not be expressed adequately in words. Only those who had seen Turkey a few years ago would realise the magnitude of the change.

Mr. Sidqi spoke in Arabic and his speech was translated by one of the Professors of the college into English.

LENINGRAD SHOW OF IRANIAN ART

80 Galleries Being Prepared

MOSCOW (By Mail).

More than eighty galleries in the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, are now being prepared to house the forthcoming Exhibition of Iranian Art to be held in conjunction with the third international Congress on Iranian Art and Archaeology which opens on September 10 in Leningrad, and closes, following a transfer of venue, to Moscow, on September 18.

It is estimated that the Soviet collections contain 90 per cent of all the available material relating to the culture of "Outer Iran"—the territory which extended in crescent form round the North and East of ancient Persia, as far as India.

All sections of the Soviet Union are forwarding material for the huge exhibition. Much of it has never before been exhibited, except in local museums, and a great deal comes from new excavations.

Nearly 240 foreign and fifty Soviet delegates, among them world-famous Orientalists, are expected to attend the Congress. The largest foreign groups are expected from Great Britain and the United States.

The British delegation consists of twenty-five persons.

TELEVISION IN THE NEW YEAR

Problem Of The Programmes

The Television Correspondent of the "Observer" writes:—

The first test transmissions of high-definition television will go out from the Alexandra Palace in January, and will be followed by a regular service as soon after as is possible.

That is the substance of the announcement made last week by Major G. C. Tryon, Postmaster-General. The British Broadcasting Corporation will be in charge of the whole business of radiating the pictures and the accompanying sound, both being sent out on ultra-short waves which, in ordinary circumstances, are not likely to be receivable outside the Greater London area.

Two transmitters are to be installed, as recommended by the Television Advisory Committee. They will be supplied by Baird Television, Ltd., and Marconi-E.M.I., and will work on entirely different system. We are assured that receiving sets can be built to take in both picture systems; but technically the job looks as though it is going to be difficult and needlessly expensive.

The major difficulty, however, will be neither transmission nor reception, but tae provision of suitable and interesting programmes. This will test to the utmost the ingenuity of Mr. Gerald Cock, the B. B. C. Director of Television.

Certain subjects lend themselves obviously to the new art. We are all interested in such things as the Derby, the Boat-race, and lawn tennis finals, bits of which undoubtedly could be flashed to us in our homes. Mr. J. L. Baird suggests air pageants, and that brings to mind rehearsals of the Aldershot and other tattoos as possibilities. But these things will fill but a few programme hours and a minimum of two hours a night will need a great deal of material.

So far the B. B. C., in its low-definition programmes, has depended almost entirey on the actual moment. Films can be variety stage for its performers. This was all very well for an hour and a-half a week, and an audience concerned solely with its apparatus; but something mort satisfying is rebuired for regular programmes. One-acts plays and short operettas are possibilities, and there seems to be a future for illustrated film criticism.

The illustrated talk, in other directions, housewifery, first-aid, and gardening, for instance, might have a welcome once a week. Television is not limited to things happening at the taken at suitable times and run through in the evening.

The "public service" which is promised early in 1936 will be of an experimental character. Great as are the advances which have been made in the new art, only the fringe of possibility has been touched. The next step, which will be takekn within a few months, is to free television from the limitations imposed by the present necessity for working on ultra-short waves. There is no longer and doubt that this can, and will, be done. Then, and only then, will television become the true partner of broadcasting.

Private Producers Beware

KHADI ORGANIZATION MUST BE RUN AS TRUST FOR SPINNERS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan".

Whilst the new policy of giving an adequate wages to the spinners and others working at the manufacture of khadi is taking shape, the question of certified private producers of khadi comes up for serious consideration. They are responsible for a large quantity of khadi. The Association has a duty towards these no less than towards the wage-earners. The contracts made with them must be duly fulfilled. But the duty ends there. The whole organization of the Spinners' Association is or should be run as a trust for the spinners whose lot must be progressively improved Private producers are certified primarily for the benefit of the spinners. They should get their profit through the service of the latter, not at their expense, as we discover, they and others are doing.

But certificates issued to them need not be withdrawn, if they will put themselves on a par with the direct agents of the Association. But they will have to radically revise their method of work if they will do so. They will have to be satisfied with a reduction of their profits, they may have even to suffer loss. They have to maintain in accordance with the requirements of the Association registers of the spinners and other wage-earners served by them. They have to produce proof of payment of wages, collect and supply statistics regarding them. This may be too onerous for them. The risk entailed by the probable increase in the price of khadi may be too great to be borne by them. The requirements of the Association may be too exacting for producers who have undobtedly to work hard for making the profits they do. Those who feel so, should from now begin to wind up their khadi business. Those who wish to continue to do khadi work, should put themselves in touch with the agent of the Association. Only they should know that the slightest neglect in the observance of the condition will entail cancellation of certificates. Loss or no loss, strictest honesty is the essential condition of continuation of their contract with the Association. Only those therefore should continue who are lovers of khadi and devotees of Daridranarayan for whose sake they will not mind losses. Those who are themselves not users of khadi in their own persons and homes need not entertain any hope of continuig the contract.

Oh dear there's no peace for me now that telephone rates have been so reduced...

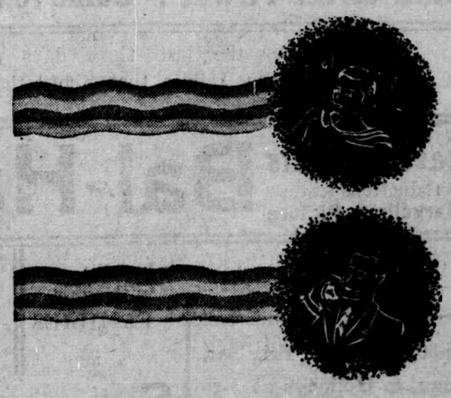
Call upon call. Hundreds of voices, urging, imploring, commanding, advising and soothing. And it's only natural, too—since the telephone now is the cheapest and handiest of communications

From March last the rates of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., were reduced as follows :—

Business Lines: Before Rs. 300 per annum. Now Rs. 280 per annum or Rs. 72/8 per quarter.

Residential Lines: Before Rs. 200 per annum. Now Rs. 180 per annum or Rs. 45 per quarter.

Party Lines: Before Rs: 150 per annum. Now Rs. 135 per annum or Rs. 34 per quarter.



BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ltd., Home Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Allahabad High Court And The "Leader"

Story Of The Contempt Case And The "Punishment" Awarded To The Paper

The following are important extracts from a long leading article from the "Leader" which throws interesting light on the Contempt of Court case that was brought against the "Leader", sometime ago and presents the "Leader's" view of the whole affair:—

On June 10, 1934, a letter by Pundit Kapil Deo Malaviya, Advocate, High Court, was inserted in the "Leader". Its subject-matter was elections to the Bar Council. In the body of the letter there was a reference to the appointment of judges. This was considered by the High Court to constitute a contempt of court and notices were issued to the writer of the letter and to the chief editor and the publisher of the "Leader" to show cause why they should not be convicted of the said offence. The matter was taken up by a division bench of the High Court on September 8. The right hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, counsel for all the three, put in sworn affidavits by them. Mr. Chintamani, the chief editor, said in his affidavit:—

"I solemnly affirm and state that it was never my intention to bring this hon. Court or any of its judges into contempt or to lower their authority and that the article in question would not have been allowed to be inserted in the paper if it had seemed to me to impute any unfairness to the judges or to challenge or to throw doubt upon their judicial integrity, impartiality and competence."

A LENIENT VIEW

The High Court in their judgment held that the passage was contempt of court and fined the writer, but said with regard to the chief editor and the publisher of this paper:—

"Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Krishna Ram have filed affidavits in which they candidly state that they had no intention of defaming the High Court and that, had they thought that the article in question contained passages which might be construed as contempt of court they would not have published it. No doubt Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Krishna Ram, not unreasonably, relied upon the fact that the article in question was written by an advocate of standing at the bar . . .

In the circumstances we are prepared to take a lenient view of the conduct of Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Krishna Ram. We are of opinion that in the case of Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Krishna Ram a warning by this Court is sufficient in the circumstances. We hold that they are guilty of contempt of court. We consider it unnecessary to inflict punishment. But we order them each to pay Rs. 100 towards the Government's costs in these proceedings."

LEAVE FOR APPEAL NOT GRANTED.

Next, an application was made to the High Court by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on behalf of all the three for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. It was rejected. Then, an application was made to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal. The right hon. Sir William Jowitt, K.C., former Attorney-General, was the principal counsel for the applicants. The Board which heard the application consisted of Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Macmillan and Sir Lancelot Sanderson. Lord Blanesburgh observed in the course of the argument of Mr. Dunne, K.C., who appeared for the hon. judges of the High Court:

"There is the danger which possibly one might get into if one were to attach more than their fair literal construction to the words, that you might find yourself in the position of enabling the Court by means of proceedings for contempt to interfere with legitimate criticism of judicial appointments, and that must never be.

Is it not possible that the learned judges came to the conclusion at which they arrived by attributing to the words a meaning which they do not naturally hear?"

INDIA NOT ENGLAND.

In his reply to this question Mr. Dunne, counsel for the other side, could only say:

"You are dealing with India; you are dealing with Indian people; you are dealing with a class of people who have not the mentality which your lordships have got or which you can extend to the public generally in England; the prestige of the court there must be upheld, and one must consider the class of persons who might be influenced by observations such as this."

In the end the following order was passed by the Privy Council:

"Their lordships, after full consideration of the facts and circumstances in this case, have arrived at the conclusion that it is not one in which they can recommend his Majesty to grant special leave to appeal.

Some time later the advocate who wrote the letter inserted in the "Leader", submitted an apology to the High Court. This being wired to newspapers outside Allahabad, the "National Call", a Delhi Congress paper, printed the message under the headlines "Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and other tender unqualified apology". This mistake of fact was brought to the notice of the editor of that paper, and was corrected in the "Leader" (August 7).

Whereafter, the High Court took the action described in a letter by the registrar to courts subordinate to it.

"I am directed to say that the Chief editor and the publisher of the "Leader" were found guilty of contempt of the High Court and their applications for leave to appeal to his Majesty in Council have been dismissed. They have not so far tendered any apology and expressed regret for the publication of the offending letter. On the other hand, in the editorial column of the issue dated August 7, 1935, that they had not tendered an unqualified apology has been, in a way, emphasized. The Court has, accordingly, in modification of General Letter No. 20|4625, dated 14th June, 1930, ordered that the name of the "Leader" be struck off from the list of approved newspapers. Please communicate this to all civil courts subordinate to you for compliance."

Our position on the whole of this unfortunate affair, which, naturally, we deeply regret as never having offended against the law during the more than a quarter of a century of our existence, may be thus stated.

"OUR RESPECT FOR LAW""

(1) We never had the remotest intention of committing contempt of court. It did not at all strike us that the passage in Mr. Kapil Deo Malaviya's letter objected to by the High Court, was or amounted to or could or would be construed as contempt of court. If we had at all thought of such a contingency, that passage would not have been allowed to find its way into the columns of the paper. While the Leader was established and exists to offer independent criticism of men and measures, its uniform and unvarying policy has been respect for law. If we had thought that the said passage did really constitute a contempt of court, we should have, through our chief editor and publisher, spontaneously offered an unqualified apology to the hon. High Court. We affirm without any reservation that the omission to apologize was not at all due to or indicative of any want of respect for the High Court.

On the point of 'deliberate' and 'intentional' we need say no more, so far as we are concerned, than to point to the passages from the High Court's judgment, which we have quoted earlier. The present administrative action is based wholly on the omission to apologize, and on this point we invite attention to the above extract from the proceedings of the Judicial Committee.

(2) The Privy Council did not decide the merits of the case. Their lordships did not grant special leave to appeal. Their reasons were not stated. But attention may not improperly be drawn to the observations of Lord Blanesburgh in the middle of the arguments of counsel for the opposite side, which we have taken the liberty of quoting in an earlier part of this article. His lordship was emphatic that interference 'with legitimate criticism of judicial appointments' must never be.'

A FRESH OFFENCE?

(3) Our paragraph of Aug. 7 was written to correct a misstatement of fact by another paper. We could not have even dreamt that a correction of a mistake of another paper would be deemed to be a fresh offence. And we owe it to ourselves to say, with all respect for the High Court, that their lordships read into the paragraph an intention which did not exist in fact.

(4) The letter of the registrar to subordinate courts, the immediate cause of which appears to have been that paragraph of correction of another paper, creates an illogical situation. 'Judicially,' it was held by the learned judges who tried the case last year, that it was not necessary, in view of the 'clear' and 'candid' affidavits of our chief editor and publisher, to make any order against them beyond asking them to bear their share of the costs of the Government advocate. They were not thought deserving of a fine of a rupee. But now, 'extra-judicially,' by an administrative act, a recurring fine, without time limit, of many thousands of rupees per annum, has been imposed, for the same offence, not upon the two persons before the court, but upon the numerous body of shareholders of the company which owns the Leader.

(5) The cost of the publication of court notices is met by litigants and not by courts. Are they not entitled—morally if not in law—to the best return for their money by the publication of their notices in papers which serve their purpose best because they have the largest circulations?

NOT EQUITABLE

(6) The Civil Procedure Code has conferred upon trying courts the right or discretion to decide in what manner the service of summons is to be effected. It has not conferred upon appellate courts the power to interfere with such discretion. We can see an obvious reason for this as the trying courts are in the best position to judge what is the most beneficial thing to do in the interests of litigants with their money. Is the High Court justified in interfering with discretion conferred by law on courts subordinate to them? We strongly feel that the order, assuming its legality, is not equitable and is hard on unoffending parties against whom nothing has been alleged.

POSITION SUMMED UP.

To sum up our position, we are not convinced that we committed an offence or that it has since been aggravated. We bow to the decision of the High Court, but no man is bound to accept as correct every decision of every authority. We could not imagine that a mere correction of a wrong statement of another would be interpreted as an aggravation of offence. We are unable to see any justification or valid, equitable basis for the supplementary extra-judicial punishment—of persons who were not the accused,—punishment by administrative act infinitely heavier than the judicial punishment that was thought to be merited by the accused—and punishment without time-limit—meted out to the shareholders of Newspapers Limited. We are of opinion that in making this order, the High Court did not appear to consider the point of view of litigants who pay for the court notices. And we doubt the propriety of administrative interference (or what certainly amounts to it) by superior authority with discretion expressly vested by law in the trying courts in the matter of publication of such notices.

REBELLION IN DIR STATE

Brother's Move Against Nawab Suppressed

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

A small rebellion in the Dir State in the North West Frontier has been just suppressed. Alam Zeb Khan, the younger brother of the Nawab of Dir who, since the Nawab's accession to the Gadi in 1925, has been hostile was the cause of the rebellion Alam Zeb Khan, taking advantage of the discontent among the Piandikhels whom the Nawab did not back against the Swat State collected a lashkar of about 1,500 captured the important fort of the Miskini ten days ago and surrounded another fort in the Jandool valley.

At one time the situation looked serious, as Alma Zeb attempted to cut this valley away from the Nawab and had with him a number of Bajaur tribesmen, mostly Salrazai. The Nawab of Dir concentrated the lashkhars and succeeded in recapturing Miskini Fort three days ago. His brother has fled and the lashkar has been dispersed.

Dir has been able to do this entirely on his own. Of course, he has the moral support of the British Indian authorities who pay him a subsidy for maintaining the route between Peshawar and Chitral which passes through his territory and is an important line of communication.

The situation in Dir has thus stabilised. It is interesting to note that the ruling family in this territory maintains the Moghul names. Thus the Nawab of Dir is called Shahjehan and his brother took the second name of Aurangzeb as Alam Zeb.

THAKUR KAHAN CHANDRA VARMA IN SIRSI

(From A Correspondent)

SIRSI, Sept. 5.

Under the auspices of the Sri Marikamba High School Teachers' Association, Pandit Thakur Kahan Chandra Varma of Lahore a leader of the Hindu Maha Sabha delivered a series of lectures to the public on a variety of subjects. Firstly he spoke on the subject of the Vedic Religion He said that the vedic religion taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

While speaking at a Ganpathi festival on the subject "Hindus—a dying nation and how to revive -it,' he exhorted the Hindus to have a common ideal before them, a common language, and a common festival. He asked them to unite and work for the noble cause of mother India. He further added that the Hindus should banish from them early marriages and mass illiteracy.

The Governor of Bengal and party left Calcutta, on Sunday night for Darjeeling, where the Secretariat assembles in the middle of next week.

INTERNEE MURDER CASE

Retired Deputy Magistrate And Civil Surgeon In Witness Box

DACCA, (By Mail.)

At the resumed hearing of the internee murder case yesterday before a special Tribunal, Mr. Bhabani Prosad Neogy, a retired Deputy Magistrate, on being examined by the Public Prosecutor said that on July 3 at about 1 p.m., when he was in his house with his brother Rai Bahadur Nalini Prosad Neogy, he heard a man shouting that two Hindus had murdered another Hindu. He then heard from a man, who was running towards the police section, that a man had been stabbed and that one of the assailants had been arrested. Witness immediately came out of his house with his brother and went to the eastern gate of Government House where he saw a wounded man in a hackney carriage.

On being asked by the witness the wounded man said that his name was Hiralal Chakravarty and that he was stabbed by Paresh Sen and Amulya. When the wounded man was asked as to why he was stabbed he said that he would not say that. The wounded man also told witness that he was an internee. Witness was shown a dagger there by some men saying that that was the dagger with which the man was stabbed. In the mean time the police appeared there and removed the wounded man to the police station.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Cross-examined by accused Amulya's pleader, witness said that when he went out of his house he did not ask anyone the name of the man who was arrested as an assailant. Witness's eyesight was defective. Witness felt no curiosity to look for the blood on the dagger when the weapon was shown to him.

Cross-examined by accused Paresh Sen's pleader witness said that he did not know that the man, who was arrested, was roughly handled by the crowd. Witness could not go near the arrested man as he was surrounded by a crowd. The wounded man did not tell witness that Amulya had stabbed him.

RETIRED CIVIL SURGEON'S EVIDENCE

Rai Bahadur Nalini Prosad Neogy, a retired Civil Surgeon, said that having heard from his brother Mr. Bhabani Prosad Neogy that a man was stabbed he and his brother came out and saw the wounded man in hackney carriage near the eastern gate of Government House. The hackney carriage was surrounded by a crowd. The wounded man on being asked by witness's brother said that he was stabbed by Paresh Sen and Amulya. Witness did not render any first aid to the wounded man, but asked some men to take him to the hospital immediately.

Cross-examined on behalf of the accused Amulya, the Rai Bahadur said that when he saw the injured man the wounds on hos person were bandaged. Witness did not open the bandage as he thought that by doing so he would give unnecessary pain to the man.—A.P.

DR. MONJE IN DHARWAR

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Sept. 7.

Dr. B S. Munje arrived here yesterday morning at 10 A.M. from Hubli and visited the Karnatak Physical Culture Institute. He addressed the students of the Karnatak College at 3 P.M. In the evening he spoke at a public meeting.

He also visited several institutions.

Dr. Munje left Dharwar yesterday night for Kolhapur.

International Socialists' Drive Against War

MASANI ON INDIAN PARTY'S POSITION

London Conference Plans Programme Against Italy's Imperial Aggression

LONDON August 15 (By Air Mail)

The International Bureau for Revolutionary Socialist Unity, composed of Independent Revolutionary Socialist Parties in 10 countries, met at the Independent Labour Party Summer School this week-end. Representatives were present from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Poland and Britain. The Indian Socialist Party was represented by its Joint Secretary Mr. Masani, as an observer. Mr. Fenner, Brockway, Secretary of the I. L. P. presided.

The Bureau considered the fight against War and warned the workers of the official policy of "national unity" advocated by both Social-Democratic and Communist Internationals. It urged that the workers should resist war.

NO HELP TO ITALY.

The Bureau adopted a special resolution on the threatening war between Italy and Abyssinia in which it appealed to all Revolutionary Socialists and workers to carry on propaganda to achive the following objects:—

1. The International working-class boycott of imperialist Italy and its allies.

2. The prevention of the transport of armaments and munitions to Italy or Italian territories.

3. The stopping and prevention of the transport of troops to Africa.

The Bureau declared that its affiliated Parties were ready to co-operate with all organizations prepared to take common action for these demands.

INDIAN SOCIALISTS' STRENGTH

Mr. Masani made a statement on behalf of the Indian Socialist Party which, he said, had been established in 17 out of the 20 provinces of India and which now controlled approximately one-third of the strength of the Indian National Congress and largely influenced the policy of the Indian Trades Union Congress. The Party has rejected the new constitution for India recently placed on the Statute Book by the British Parliament and took the view that the Indian people should resist its operation.

INFAMOUS LAW

The German delegates drew attention to the new law introduced by the Hitler Government extending the death penalty not only to those who commit illegal acts, but also to those who "intend" to commit such acts. A strong protest was made against this infamous law and it was decided to instruct affiliated Parties and Groups and other working-class organizations to protest as strongly and widely as possible.

A resolution was also passed demanding the release of Tom Mooney, the American working-class leader, who has been in prison for 20 years on a charge of manslaughter which is generally recognized among impartial people in America to have been a "frame-up".

The Bureau decided to transfer the centre of the Secretariat from Amsterdam to London, where the I. L. P. will be responsible for its administration.—United Pres.

PROGRESS OF PUBLISHERS' ART

Jubilee Exhibition In Baroda

The Diamond Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda happily coincides with the Silver Jubilee of the Library Department. To celebrate the occasion, the Central Library, Baroda intends to hold an exhibition of publications in English, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu. The object of the exhibition will be to show the progress of the publishers' art especially as revealed in the production or books paper, letter press printing including illustrations and binding will be the factors for consideration. Subject matter of books will not count. Publications should be not more than one in each language for any one year. Publications approved by the Library Committee will be bought; the rest will be returned at library cost.

Talk of the Town! : 'Come to Super! See Bal-Hatya!'

For the last three days Crowds roar at Super Talkies that Shows the Movie Current!

Eastern Arts Productions Ltd.'s Marvellous Picture

Bal-Hatya OR KHOON -E- NAHAK

TIME: 5-30, 8-15 & 11, Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

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Super Talkies Charni Rd, Tram Junction.

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Starring DURGA KHOTE

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TIME:—

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

Queen's Road, Opera House.

Development Of Reserve Bank

Details Of Agreements With Secretary Of State And Imperial Bank

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The Agreement between the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India and also the Agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Reserve Bank of India were laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly by Sir James Grigg, Finance Member.

The Agreements came into force on April 1, 1935, and shall remain in force for the term of twenty years.

The Agreements run as follows:—

"The Reserve Bank shall, during the subsistence of this agreement, employ the Imperial Bank as its sole agent at every place in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank, which was in existence at the date on which this agreement came into force.

"The Reserve Bank shall not maintain balance with the Imperial Bank for the management of the accounts of the Governor-General-in-Council, but all sums due to or from the Governor-General-in-Council in the management of the aforesaid accounts shall be adjusted by the Imperial Bank by book transfer with the balances which it holds with the Reserve Bank at such place or places at which there is a branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank.

Remuneration To Imperial Bank

"With the exception of functions relating to the management of public the Reserve Bank shall pay to the Imperial Bank as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force, a commission calculated at one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the first 250 crores and one-thirty-second of one per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government by the Inperial Bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank. At the close of the said ten years, the remuneration to be paid by the Reserve Bank to the Imperial Bank for the performance of these functions shall be revised and the remuneration for the ensuing five years shall be determined on the basis of actual cost of the Imperial Bank, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation, of performing the said functions. The remuneration so determined shall thereafter be subject to revision in like manner at the end of each period of five years so long as this agreement remains in force. The amount of the said remuneration shall be arrived at by discussion in advance between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank so that the new arrangements may come into force at the beginning of each such period.

Settlement Of Disputes

"If any dispute arises between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank as to the amount of the said remuneration, the matter shall be referred for final decision to the Governor-General-in Council who may for the purpose of arriving at such decision require from the Imperial Bank such information and may order such accounting investigation as he thinks fit.

Payments For Branches

"The Imperial Bank shall maintain branches not less in number than those existing at the time this agreement comes into force and in consideration thereof the Reserve Bank shall, until the expiry of 15 years from the coming into force of this agreement, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments, namely (1) during the first five years of this agreement—nine lakhs of rupees per annum; (2) during the next five years of the agreement—six lakhs of rupees per annum; and (3) during the next five years of the agreement—four lakhs of rupees per annum.

"The Imperial Bank shall not without the approval of the Reserve Bank open any branch in substitution for a branch existing at the time this agreement comes into force.

"The Imperial Bank shall be at liberty for the purpose of the transfer of its funds from any of its local head offices or branches in India to any other of such offices or branches to make payments into and withdrawals from its account with any office or branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank.

Facilities For Remittances

"The Imperial Bank shall give to all banks included in the Second Schedule of the Act, such facilities for remittances as may be prescribed from time to time by the Reserve Bank and shall also, as far as possible, give the public every facility for the transfer of money at rates not exceeding such rates as the Reserve Bank may by special or general direction approve.

In Case Of Breach Of Agreement

"If in the opinion of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfill the conditions of this agreement or to maintain a sound financial position or has wilfully disregarded or failed to comply with the provisions, the Reserve Bank shall be entitled to make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council, and the Governor-General-in-Council, after making such further inquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank. In event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions, he may, by notification in the "Gazette of India", declare this agreement to be terminated.

Agreement Between Secretary Of State and Reserve Bank

"According to the agreement between the Secretary of State and the Reserve Bank, the former shall employ the Bank as the sole Banker in India of the Governor-General-in-Council who shall deposit, or cause to be deposited with the Bank, or allow the Bank to receive and hold as banker, the whole of his cash balances at any places at which for the time being the Bank shall have an office. The Bank shall make monies at the said offices, branches and agencies available for transfer to such places and at such times as the Governor-General-in-Council may direct. No interest shall be payable to the Governor-General-in-Council on any of the monies for the time being held by the Bank.

Public Debt And New Loans

"The management of the public debt and the issue of new loans by the Governor-General-in-Council and the performance of all the duties relating thereto respectively, including the collection and payment of interest and principal and the consolidation, division, conversion, cancellation and renewal of securities of the Governor-General-in-Council and the keeping of all registers, books and accounts and the conduct of all correspondence incidental thereto shall be transacted by the Bank at its offices in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras and at any of its offices.

"The Bank shall not be entitled to any remuneration for the conduct of the ordinary banking business of the Governor-General-in-Council other than such advantage as may accrue to it from the holding of his cash balances, free of obligation to pay interest thereon.

Reserve Bank's Remuneration

"As remuneration to the Bank for the management of the public debt, as aforesaid, the Bank shall be entitled to charge to the Governor-General, half-yearly a commission at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per crore per annum on the amount of the public debt as aforesaid, at the close of the half-year for which the charge is made. In calculating this charge, the following amounts shall be excluded from the amount of public debt, viz:—

1. The amounts of loans discharged outstanding after one year from the date of a notice of discharge;

2. The amount of stock certificates for Rs. 50,000 and upwards held by the Governor-General-in-Council or by a local government or by any officer or officers of the Government of India or of a local government authorised in that behalf;

3. The amount of the Government of India rupee securities held in the issue department of the Bank; and

4. The amount of stock and notes outstanding in the London register.

And in addition to the charge of Rs. 2,000 per crore per annum, the Bank shall be entitled to charge to the Governor-General-in-Council a fixed sum of Rs. 2,000 a year on account of the stock certificates.

The Bank shall also be entitled to charge the public all such fees and charges as are now or may hereafter from time to time be prescribed by the Governor-General-in-Council, under the powers conferred upon him by the Indian Securities Act 1920 for duplicate securities and for the renewal consolidation, division or otherwise of all Government securities which the Bank issues.—A.I.

MODERN MUSLIM JUSTICE

Son Sues Father For Flying Fees

CAIRO, (By Mail)

The Cairo correspondent of the Observer" writes:—

One hears repeatedly of the great difficulty of bringing Islamic thought into line with modern progress, and of the obstacle which those directing Islamic religious affairs set up in the matter of the acceptance of such modern inventions as wireless, gramophones, and so on. But there is evidently one set of Moslem judges whose ideas go with the times. Witness the judgment recently given by the Shari summary Court of Mellawi in Upper Egypt.

The son of a local landowner, joined the flying school of the Misr Airwork, the purely Egyptian organisation which is running a very efficient air service in Upper Egypt and between Egypt and Palestine and Cyprus. He duly passed his tests but had no money to pay the fee. Quite naturally he asked his father to do so. The latter refused and the boy sued him on the ground that his father must pay for his education, of which, in his instance, flying formed a part.

After due deliberation the Shari Court delivered judgment in his favour. Basing itself on the verses of the Koran and Hadiths of the Prophet, that it is the duty of Moslems to prepare the greatest force possible to defend the fatherland and frighten its enemies, for the safety of the fatherland is first and foremost, it declared that training in aviation should be encouraged, seeing that it comes within the meaning of the Canonical law of Islam.

CINEMA POSTER'S BILL

Dr. Deshmukh Shows The Other Side Of The Shield

Speaker on the Cinema Poster's Bill last week in the Legislative Assembly, at Simla, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, who is the President of the Motion Picture Society of India, said;

"There can be no controversy over a Bill like this when we are as much interested in regulating the exhibition of pictures as the Home Member. The object of this amending Bill is to regulate the exhibition of posters, but now I want to put before the House the other side of the shield. Under this Bill we cannot forget that more and more power is being given to the so-called authority, the licensing authority, call it the Board of Censors—more and more is certainly being given. It cannot be denied and I hope it will not be denied even by the Home Member that this power has not always been exercised with reason. Indeed, I may say that very often this power has been exercised in an autocratic fashion and there is a good deal of feeling amongst public against the Board of Censors. To quote an instance that happened not so very long ago some films were imported into this country as educational films. These films were passed by 'Australian Board as educational films. I happened to see correspondence regarding them and I believe I am correct when I say that in one of the letters from the Government of India it was asked what was the meaning ed educational films. They did not understand!

If that is the position, give wider powers in the interest of moral hygiene, if you like, to the Board of Censors, but then you must be very particular as to how this Board is constituted. We find all over the country the authority in many places is given to District Magistrates and Police Officers and Police Commissioners. It seems to me that this is behaving in a very backward fashion. After all India is not such a country, where, particularly in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other cities, you will not get public men or public bodies to associate themselves with the censors, so that films may be properly judged when they come up for inspection and there would be less of feeling amongst the producers and the importers. What I would suggest is this. For instance, in cities like Bombay and Calcutta where there are public bodies like the Municipal Corporation and the University Senate, you would find many public spirited men perfectly willing to co-operate with the work of the Police Commissioners. In the various cities of India you will find the same condition of things and if you associate such men with this work there would be then less of grievance and less of heart-burning when a film is censored.

PATRONISE "PRATAP"

Best Way To Perpetuate Memory Of Late Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

CAWNPORE, (By Mail.)

A very largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore was held here at the Shraddhanand Park, under the presidentship of Dr. Murarilal, in connection with the Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Memorial Fund.

Speeches were delivered by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Miss Sofia Somji, Babu Purushottamdas Tandon and others, eulogising the services of the great martyr. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to be raised in the memory of such a great man was too small a sum even for Cawnpore. It could be collected within a very short time only if some people took it upon themselves to do the work.

He said that the best way to perpetuate Mr. Vidyarthi's memory was to patronise the "Pratap" and to see that it served the people for whom it was started.—United Press.

HEALTH PROMOTION IN INDIA

American Friends' Move

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

A small group of American friends of India's health promotion has been trying to raise funds to start a Community Health Demonstration in India. It was expected that the first demonstration would be started in a small rural area in Bengal under the direction of Dr. S. C. Mukherjee assisted by his wife Mrs. Kamala Mukherjee and a few others.

As the estimated amount required has not yet been raised, departure of Dr. Mukherjee and others for India has been temporarily postponed. In the meantime the organisation has decided to send the small sum so far collected—300 dollars (Rs. 8,00-3-4) to India, to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" with the request that he form a Committee made up of the following persons: Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Chairman), Lady Abala Bose, Mr. Sanotsh Kumar Bose and Mr. Nirendra Kumar Sen, to dispose of this fund. The American friends had given this Committee the full right to choose a good active organisation that is engaged in material health work in the rural area of Bengal. It is sincerely hoped that the Committee will select a worthy organisation for the task.

The amount sent is too small to start an independent movement, hence it is felt that the next best proposition is to help some existing organisation in its material health work. From this small seed now sown, it is hoped the work will progress and before long the goal of the Community Health Demonstration may be achieved.

The members of the National Tuberculosis Association of New York have helped this movement in every possible way from the very beginning and the amount that is being sent now was collected through the efforts of their Boston Office.—United Press.

Wide-Spread Rains In Burma

POONA, Sept. 8.

The deep depression in the bay of Bengal centred this morning about seventy-miles south of sandheads and caused widespread rain in Burma, South Bengal and Chota Nagpur and local rain in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and the East Central Provinces. Rainfall also has been widespread in the Konkan, Deccan and Mysore and local in berar and the north Madras coast, while a few falls occurred in south Madras the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Khandala five inches, Cherrapunji and Mahableshwar four, Tavoy, Gwa and Lashio three, Burdwan three, Kyaukpyu two, Maymyo, Calcutta, Dehradun and Bombay one and half each, Hyderabad, Parbhani one and half each, Port Blair, Mergui, sandheads, Gauhati, Shillong, Ratnagiri, Annantpur and Masulipatam one inch each.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma, southwest Bengal, Deccan and the Konkan and increase in Bihar and Orissa and the East Central Provinces and extent in East Central India and the East United Provinces. Local falls will also occur in Malabar, Mysore, the North Madras Coast and the Western Himalayas.

Heavy rainfall warning: moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in Lower Burma, South West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.—A.I.

BOOKS PROSCRIBED BY BIHAR GOVT.

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Government of Bihar and Orissa proscribed the following books under section 4 of the Press Act, 1931:

1. "1857" book in Gujarati written by "Darshak" and printed and published by Manekial A. Dave at the Jaya Swadeshi Printing Press, Ranpur, Ahmedabad District.

2. "What the students of other countries have done (Russia)," a book in English by J. Simoniadis, printed by Arun Chandra Guha at Sree Saraswati Press at 1, Ramanath Majumdar Street, Calcutta, and published by the same from the Saraswati Library at 1, Ramnath Majumdar Street, Calcutta.

3. "Martyrs for Motherland" book in English by K. C. Acharya, published by the author from 15, Banglabazar, Dacca, and printed by A. Chaudhury at the Phoenix Printing Works, 29, Kalidas Singh Lane, Calcutta.

4. "Bandi," a book in Bengali by Saumyendranath Tagore, published by Prabhat Sen, from the Ganabani Publishing House, 20, Kedar Bose Lane, Bhowanipur and printed by Sasadhar Chakraverty at the Mitra Press, 45, Grey Street, Calcutta.

5. "Qati-ul-Auaf-ul-Shia-tul-Shamiah" (cutter of the nose of vile Shias), a booklet in Urdu written by Qazi Muhammad Yusuff Farooqi Ahmadi, President, Jamat Ahamadiya, Peshwar, published by Muhammad Yemin, Bookseller, Qadian and printed at the Co-operative Steam Printing Press, Watan Building, Lahore.

6. "Savarkar Jiviya Charitram," a book in Tamil by R. Srinivasa Varadam, published by the Bharata Prasuralayam, Gowthama Ashramam, Triplicane, Madras, and printed at the Sri Swadeshi Press, Triplicane.—United Press.

DANGER TO WORLD PEACE

"Free Thinkers" Condemn Italian Aggression

PATNA, (By Mail).

Patna Free Thinkers' Society at a general meeting with Mr. Manipuri in the chair passed the following resolution on Abyssinia:

"This Society expresses its whole-hearted sympathy with the Abyssinians and looks upon the imperialist onslaught on Abyssinia, the only independent State left in Africa, as most tyrannical, and unjust. It treats this move as a veritable danger and threat to the world peace and justice.—United Press.

RAJKOT STATE ASSEMBLY

Move To Repeal Externment Law

RAJKOT, Sept. 8.

The State Representative Assembly of Rajkot State will assemble at Rajkot on the 12th September and will last upto the 15th. Mr. Papatial Ananda will preside over the session.

Resolutions urging the supervision of the State on public religious places, the abolition of the externment law, the granting of gratuity or pension to servants of more than 25 years' standing, etc., will come up for discussion.—United Press.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CAWNPORE DIST.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 7.

The work of rural development in the Cawnpore District has been started in right earnest, with Mr. Nand Lal, Deputy Collector, in charge of the work for the Cawnpore District. It is being organised on the lines chalked out at the last Allahabad Divisional Conference, held under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, the Education Minister for U. P. in the first week of August last and the latest instructions issued by the Government in the matter.

For the present, the work is to be started in three different tehsils of the Cawnpore District and three village organisers are already under training. The villages selected are being carefully studied by the District Rural Development Officer and Khan Bahadur Syed Bashiruddin Ahmed, the organiser for the whole of the Allahabad Division.

The District Rural Development Committee is also being organised with a view to having effective co-operation of the prominent residents of the district who are likely to take interest in the work.—United Press.

ELECTROCUTOR TO DESTROY DOGS

CALICUT, (By Mail.)

The Calicut Municipal Council has resolved to construct an electrocutor for the destruction of stray dogs.—A.I.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Pool continues to sell nears and buy distants. Rains retarding hedges.

New York.—No new features. Reports of damage by excessive rains in the South-East. Active demand for spot failed to encourage speculative buying. Reacted towards the close under hedge selling.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company of New York, has received the following cables from his principals:—

NEW YORK.

Report of rains in Atlantic States were less than expected. Hedging was very light. Buyers act very cautiously awaiting heavy movement. Think prices will fall further but suggest placing orders to buy on scaledown limits.

Copper, New York, December 7.46.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Offerings still light as farmers apparently considering Washington terms before selling. Bureau generally expected slightly below twelve millions.

Liverpool.—Market steady. October liquidation. Market awaiting Bureau Report on Monday. Bearish.

New York.—Pool continues to sell nears and buy distants. Spot houses reversing trade fixations absorbing light hedges.

New York.—Spot interests readily absorbed pool October liquidation. Rains have done some damage in the Eastern Belt. Increasing reports of damage by insects in Texas. Average of Members of the New York Cotton estimate crop at 1,19,45,000 bales. Trading market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

October	10.35
December	10.35
January	10.37
March	10.45
May	10.50
July	10.55
Middling Spot	10.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	10.32
December	10.33
January	10.35
Middling, Spot	10.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 28,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.

To-days closing:—

September	7.78
October	5.71
November	5.65
December	5.64
January	5.64
February	5.64
March	5.65
April	5.65
May	5.66
June	5.65
July	5.65
August	5.63
Middling, Spot	6.12

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

October	5.69
January	5.62

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.

October	7.78
November	7.73
January	7.62
March	7.58
May	7.55
July	7.55
F. G. F. Spot	8.12

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach—	
Fully Good, (Good staple)	5.04
Fine, (Good staple)	5.19
Superfine, (Good staple)	5.34
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.96
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.26
Bengal—	
Good	3.70
Fully good	3.80
Fine	3.92
Scinde—	
Fully good	3.80
Fine	3.92
Superfine	4.04

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, 27/- Oct. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels, 25/10½ Oct. sellers.

South Australian (Wheat) parcels, 28/- Sept. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta, per cwt., 6/4 Sept.-Oct. nominal.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt., 6/0-3/4 Sept.-Oct. nominal.

C & F. Karachi per cwt. 6/0-3/4 Sept.-Oct. nominal.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Despite the decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 195-4 for Broach April-May delivery and advanced to Rs 195-12 on buying by Mahajan operators.—

Later on there was some liquidation which checked the rise.

Quotation at 5-30 p.m. were as under.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	197 0 0
Oomra D/J.	175 0 0
Bengal D/J.	134 4 0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 5

Java ready Rs. 13-12-0
S S Bintung Rs. 4-2-6
S S Begum Rs. 4-2-0
Aug-Sept shipment Rs. 4-1-0
Jan-Mar shipment Rs. 4-0-0
Ready Kesar Rs. 14-6-0
Ready Saraya Rs. 13-12-0

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, Aug. 30:—

Demand liabilities in India	111,32,09,000
Time liabilities in India	98,22,64,000
Cash in India:—	
(a) Notes	5,76,60,000
(b) Rupees	55,00,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	27,38,000
Balance with the Reserve Bank of India	34,98,01,000
Advances in India	89,07,50,000
Bills discounted in India	3,14,77,000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/5; Highest Rs. 32/7; Lowest Rs. 32/3/6; Closing Rs. 32/5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/7/3; Highest Rs. 6/7/6; Lowest Rs 6/6/3; Closing Rs. 6/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/9/3; Lowest Rs. 6/8/9; Closing Rs. 6/9.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/6; Lowest Rs. 25/4; Closing Rs. 25/5.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/12/3; Highest Rs. 2/12/6; Lowest Rs. 2/12; Closing Rs. 2/12/2 1/2.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of September 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

(B.T.)	Vaidas Apr-May 1935/36
10-30	Rs. 193/12
12-30	Rs. 195/12
2-30	Rs. 196/ 0
4-30	Rs. 197
	Apr-May
Highest	197/4
Lowest	193/8
Teji Mandi shai	195/8

SPOT RATES.—

To-morrow our Bazar will remain closed on account of 'Parsi New Year' Holiday.

SEEDS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

To-day's price:—

Linseed Laplata Hull C.I.F., ton, £9-7-6 Sept. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F., ton, £11-12-6 Sept-Oct. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F., ton, £11-13-9 Sept.-Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont't C.I.F. ton, £12-17-6 Sept.-Oct. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, C.I.F., ton, £12-2-6 Sept.-Oct. sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 21/10½ Sept. sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 22/1½ Jan.-Apl. sellers.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed per lb., 5½ sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months' market rate, 5/8 p. c. to 5/8 p. c.

Bank Bills 6 months' market rate 3/4 p. c. to 3/4 p. c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate 2 p. c. to 2½ p. c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate 2½ p. c. to 3 p. c.

Interest day to day Loan 1/2 p. c. to 1/2 p. c.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1/2 p. c. to 1/2 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

T. T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.92-7/8
Paris	74.78
Berlin	12.24-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.29-1/4
Brussels	29.32
Milan	60.37
Berne	15.16-1/2
Prague	119.12

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Market: Steady.

Spot	29-1/4
Forward	29-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz., £7-1-1

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1935

Propaganda For Acceptance Of Offices

"Congressmen Go To Councils Not To Wreck Constitution For What It Is Worth, But To Work It For What Congress Is Worth" Says Reddi

GANDHIJI HAS DONE MORE THAN ALL UNIVERSITIES PUT TOGETHER TO RAISE OUR RACIAL CHARACTER

Presiding over the Tuticorin Political Conference on Saturday, Mr. C. R. Reddy urged on the A.I.C.C. to give the country a right lead. He made a passionate plea for the removal of the ban on the acceptance of offices.

"If we have the Council entry at all, we cannot have the ban on office," he said. "With the ban on Council entry will become somewhat of a shadow. The wrecking of the Constitution may come about in other ways but not by hugging the ban to our bosoms."

Vehemently attacking the India Act, the speaker said that it was intended to instal a regime of vested interests antagonistic alike to nationalism and to democracy.

In the Course of his speech, Mr. Reddy said:—

The extension of the term of the Legislative Council is an act of disenfranchisement of the Electorate which would not have been tolerated in Western Countries except as a war-time measure and then too only on the unanimous mandate of all Political Parties. Here in India such extensions are given as a measure of administrative convenience and to save the electors and the candidates, who do not want this particular dose of salvation to be administered to them from undergoing the trouble of election for what the bureaucracy calls a 'short time.' Granting it to be short is genuine representative Government good only for long periods and not for short? Is mis-representative Government especially desirable for short periods? Calculating from last April when the Council ought to have been dissolved after the Madras by-election results were published, this unnatural extension comes to one and a half years, which is 50 p.c. of the legal tenure of the Council. Is 50 p.c. a negligible proportion? What guarantee is there, it would not be further extended? The Governor has the power to dissolve the Council at any time he chooses. Why is this power vested in him, if the supposed convenience of the electorates and the candidates is to be the one standard of judgment? Will he not dissolve even a newly elected Council if he finds that he and it cannot get on together amicably? And is not the fact that the Council is no longer representative a more imperative ground? Can His Excellency deny that this Council has outlived its constitutional competence? It has been argued that as there will be a larger electorate functioning soon in a new constitution, the existing smaller electorate should not be allowed to function in its own constitution. There will be a larger Council soon. Why then allow the present rump to continue? There will be a more numerous ministry soon. Why then allow the present 'junta' to continue? They say that we suffering mortals will enjoy blissful immortality in the future. But no one deduces from this the duty to chloroform the existing mortals presently and prevent them from living their lives here and now. His Excellency has taken a grave and invidious responsibility on his own shoulders by denying the electorates their Constitutional right to be legislated for by a Council of their own choice and governed by a ministry possessing the confidence of such a representative Council.

REGIME OF VESTED INTERESTS

The new constitution has become an Act of Parliament. It will be imposed on the country though nobody has a word of welcome for it excepting a few stray voices from the Justice Party. It is intended to instal a regime of vested interests antagonistic alike to nationalism and to democracy. One notes also that as an appropriate introduction there seems to be a revival of the rigorous administration of Press Laws in the country and other measures conceived in curtailment of our freedom. I may here refer to the security demanded of the Tamil Daily, the 'Dinamani,' in respect of an article reproduced in it from a Bombay paper. I do not think the paper was, at any time, given a warning by Government. As presumably, this is its first offence it is not clear why Government did not administer a warning instead of demanding a heavy security. Personal liberty, especially, in Bengal appears to be under severe restriction. Apparently the new constitution is not going to be launched in smooth waters.

NO BAN ON OFFICES.

The Congress has decided in favour of Council entry and there seems to be no difference of opinion in Congress circles so far as Council entry is concerned. But some Congressmen, and more especially the Socialist, disapprove of the proposal to remove the ban on the acceptance of office. My position on this point is clear, and I must state it frankly. If we have Council entry at all we cannot have the ban on office. An eternal opposition is no real opposition. It is only as a possible alternative Government that an Opposition can commend respect or function usefully.

PEOPLE MUST KNOW OUR POLICY.

Some have suggested that the question may be taken up after the elections and then too only if Congressmen are in a majority! In the first place such a course would not be fair to the electorate. They should know beforehand whether or not this self-denying ordinance is going to be permanently maintained. Secondly the effective organisation of the elections themselves will depend on whether the ban is retained or removed. With the ban on, Council entry will become somewhat of a shadow. It will lack substance and reality. Nor do I think that we will be able to wreck the constitution by nothing more positive than sitting tight in permanent opposition. At best we may make the formation of a ministry impossible as happened in Bengal and Central Provinces under the Swarajist influence. But then the Governor will take over the vacant administration and that is as much a part of the constitution as ministerial Government. And how are we going to wreck the Governor's powers without which no wrecking of the constitution is possible by merely rendering ministerial Government impossible? The wrecking of the constitution may come about in other ways but not in my opinion by hugging the ban to our bosoms.

USES OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

Nor should we go into the Councils to work them for what 'they' are worth. We must work them for what 'we' are worth. In other words we must see to what extent we could carry our ameliorative policies through by means of the councils. For instance, if we can carry through our policy of economic reconstruction through the councils that will not in the least weaken the nationalist movement. On the contrary, the masses will flock to our standard in larger and more enthusiastic number and success will follow success.

DIRECT ACTION INEFFECTIVE.

Nor would I approach Council entry and what is called Office acceptance, though the right phrase is removal of the ban on acceptance of office, with the deliberate idea of wrecking the constitution. Not that I am averse to wrecking but because I feel that a direct attack is bound to be more or less ineffective especially when so many new groups and interests making a bid for position and power will be in the field. If in the course of our attempt at realising our policies for mass uplift and economic reconstruction, the constitution breaks down under stress of large concrete issues, it will create a situation which even the British Government will not find it possible to ignore. The constitution will die, as it were, a natural death. It will perish as being unequal to the task and British Statesmanship and Indian Statesmanship will be compelled to confer on the situation created by such force of circumstances and the determined Will of the masses, and devise a constitutional remedy or else wind up the show of responsible Government.

REDUCING LAND TAX.

For instance I would make a solution of the agrarian problem in all its branches the first duty of the Congress. In the Karachi programme, it has been laid down that the land revenue burden should be decreased by 25 per cent. but this is still, to talk the language of the land-lord to the tenant. Whatever theory one may hold about the land-tax nobody denies that the land revenue should be placed on a statutory basis. When income tax, stamp duty, and postal rates are under legislative control, no case can be made out for keeping land revenue outside the purview of our legislature.

RECONSTRUCTION NEEDED.

If Congress wins the election and initiates a policy of this nature, involving many correlative changes, either the policy will be carried through and we will give needed relief to the masses or we shall be thwarted and there will be resignation or dismissal of the ministry followed by a dissolution of the Council. If we again come in a majority the crisis will reach an acute stage and some solution will have to be found as much in the interest of the Imperial Government as of Indian nationalism. And the revision of the land revenue policy is only one, though an important one, of many big policies we can pursue, necessitating a general reconstruction of our system, without deliberately aiming at wrecking the constitution straight away. If the constitution cannot stand the load, the engineers will have to be blamed.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Success in this line of advance towards Swaraj is dependent on one sovereign condition and that is the party that is strong in the Council must be stronger still in the country, so that the exercise of the safeguards and the decreeing of dissolutions may be faced with cheerful composure and complete self-confidence. Nobody can say that the Congress is weak in the country. Even fighting from outside the councils it managed to upset the resettlement proposals in Bardoli and to gain salt concessions worth several lakhs of rupees for our poor folks. Therefore it is that I appeal to the people to brush aside small personal and sectional differences and to send the Congress in overwhelming numbers to the councils so that Imperialism can be confronted by council and country united in indissoluble strength. To prepare the ground and at-

(Continued on page 10—Col. 2).

ANTI-INDIAN FILMS

Abhorrence At Move Of Missionaries; Question May Be Raised In Assembly

DELHI (By Mail).

"The Hindustan Times" understands that an influential Indian Christian leader has addressed letters to the Bishop of Salisbury, the President of the British Missionary Film Committee, Dr. John R. Mott and Mr. W. Paton of the International Missionary Council protesting against the projected anti-Indian film for exhibition in Europe and America.

A "WICKED MOVE."

The same Christian leader has expressed (in a personal letter to a prominent Congress leader) his opinion that the Missionaries' move is mischievous and he finds it difficult to find words to express his abhorrence of the "wicked move."

MONEY THEIR AIM.

He however thinks that missionaries are more concerned to get money for their work by depicting Indian life in incredible colours to good people in Europe and America than perhaps to malign India.

It is further understood that short notice questions will be asked in the Legislative Assembly as to whether the Government of India will take some prompt measures to put an end to this move on the part of the missionaries.

INDUSTRIAL BANK FOR U. P.

Pochkhanawala Committee Recommendations

NAINITAL, Sept. 7.

The establishment of an Industrial Credit Bank with an authorized capital of Rs. 25 lakhs to give long and short term credit facilities to Major and Minor Industries and the setting up of a Products Financing and Marketing to minor and cottage industries are two main proposals made by the United Provinces Industrial Finance Committee presided over by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, which has submitted a unanimous report to Government.

Among other suggestions made by the Committee for the Industrial advancement of the province are strengthening of the co-operative movement, making Government advances to co-operative societies more attractive, taking steps to restore confidence among banks and other credit agencies which has been shaken by recent debt legislation, encouragement of the joint stock spirit, establishment of a Stock Exchange at Cawnpore and giving relief to industries by remitting octroi and other taxes in special cases. The Committee make detailed suggestions for carrying into effect their two main proposals given above.—A. P.

Nationalist Nominee For Assembly

BENARES, Sept. 7.

The Nationalist Party has nominated Lal Ram Prasad, former editor of "Bande-Mataram" and a trusted lieutenant of Lala Lajpat Rai as its candidate for the Assembly seat of Jullundur division which has been vacated by Lala Faqir Chand's death.

FIGURE IT OUT COMPETITION
will close on
FRIDAY, 13th SEPT.
Solutions must be written on our entry coupons
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Cr. LAW AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Sri Prakash's Ironical Amendments

The agenda paper for the Legislative Assembly issued by the Secretary of the Assembly contains the following:—

(To be moved at the meetings of the Legislative Assembly to be held on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th September, 1935, after the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.)

1. BY MR. SRI PRAKASA:—

That in the Preamble to the Bill for the word 'the' occuring in the second line the word "a" and for the words "hereinafter appearing" the words "to impress upon the people the might of the Government and to stifle all opposition or possibilities of opposition to it in any manner whatsoever" be substituted.

2. BY MR. SRI PRAKASA:—

That after sub-clause (2) of clause 1 of the Bill the following new sub-clause be inserted:—

"(3) It shall come in force at once."

3. BY MR. SRI PRAKASA:—

That for clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Bill the following be substituted:—

"2. Notwithstanding any existing law—

(a) Any person in receipt of a salary from Government of not less than Rs. 2 per month and enjoying a status not below that of a village chowkidar, shall be authorized to abuse, assault or arrest any person not in receipt of any salary from Government if for any reason the said person in receipt of the salary comes to have a dislike for the appearance, opinion or activity of the person not in receipt of such a salary.

(b) The person arrested under sub-section (a) shall be forthwith lodged in the nearest jail and may be kept there as long as the person arresting him so orders or the prison authorities themselves desire, whichever be the longer period.

(c) Any person not in receipt of a salary from Government shall be liable to be shot by any person in receipt of a salary and being possessed of shooting materials in accordance with the Arms Act for whatsoever reason the person shooting deems sufficient.

(d) Persons placed in prison under sub-section (a) above shall be liable to be abused, assaulted or hanged for any reason which the salaried employees of the prison or authorities above them may deem sufficient.

(e) All persons in receipt of a salary from Government not below the status of a patwari shall have the power to forfeit and confiscate all or any portion of the land and property of any person not in receipt of such a salary who for any reason whatsoever has incurred the said Government servants' displeasure.

(f) There shall be no appeal for any action taken under sub-sections (a) to (e) above.

(g) No one shall keep a press or print any newspapers, leaflets, pamphlets or books unless he has been authorized so to do by Government provided however that this clause shall not apply to such presses and publications as may be specifically exempted by the Governor-General on the sole ground of being friendly to Government."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S TOUR PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

The Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has issued the following:—

A meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Madras on October 14 evening and subsequent days. The A.I.C.C. will meet on October 17 and 18.

The President will commence his tour of Tamil Nad on October 20. This will finish on November 9. From 10th November he will tour in Andhra.

Before going to the South the President will tour in Sind from September 22 to 30 and in Ajmer from October 1 to 3. From Ajmer he will visit Patna from October 5 to 9 and from Patna he will reach Wardha on October 11. He will leave Wardha for Madras on the 13th evening and reach Madras on the 14th October.

The tour programme in different provinces are subject to the requirements of the President's health which continues to remain uncertain.—United Press.

No Negotiations Through Monkton

PRINCES CAN HOLD UP FEDERATION

No Efforts Made By Govt. To Expedite Their Entry

The Simla correspondent of the "National Call" writes:

"No Negotiations through Mr. Monkton were in progress between the Government of India and the Princes" according to the Law Member. From this reply and from the information that is available to me here it appears that even though the Government of India Act had been passed, no effort is seriously being made by the Government of India to expedite the coming into the proposed Federation of the Princes.

So far as the Princes are concerned only a few have indirectly conveyed their assent, the rest are either indifferent or opposed to the Federation under the new scheme. The declarations of such ex-Dewans as Sir Manubhai Mehta and Raja Krishnamachariar have caused more amusement and less alarm among the Order.

On the part of the Princes also no effort is being made to obtain collective opinion since it is felt that there is no hurry about taking decisions. They will not move unless practically forced to move It will be a case of not only taking the horse to the water, but also of making the horse drink.

No importance is to be attached to the Minister's conference, which was held at Bombay, since its sole purpose is to enable the Ministers to meet Mr. Monkton. The fact that certain Ministers have been invited does not imply that those States have either accepted or have refused to agree to the Federation.

So far as the Government of India is concerned I am told there is going to be no move to enlist the States in the Federation till the arrival of Lord Linlithgow. Thus it is believed that the various formalities may take three years.

Accordingly to my informant, however, Government may be reckoning without the host. As it is the Princes if they so desire, and most of them do desire can postpone Federation to the Greek Calends.

PRINCES HOLD THE KEY.

Apart from the inordinate delay that is possible in completing the formalities of executing the treaties of accession, the Princes can refuse to talk even of signing such treaties, or of considering or discussing the question of Federation until the finances of the Provinces and the Government of India are balanced and do not show a deficit.

It will be remembered that the balancing of the Provincial and Central budgets, and the holding of a financial inquiry to test this fact, is a condition precedent to the Princes joining the Federation. As regards the Provincial budgets Bengal and Assam are certain to show deficits for some years yet if the present slump continues. Punjab is scarcely expeted to be better. The Central budget has shown a surplus, but with the railway earnings showing a fall, and trade being daily on the decline, it is doubtful if the surplus will be maintained. According to a large body of Princes, therefore, the Government cannot talk of treaties of accession or Federation till its finances are stabilised.

OVERHAUL OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

A complete overhaul of the Railway Administration is considered here to be the move of the Finance Member, who it will be remembered, declared at Bombay that he was feeling extremely perturbed over the falling revenue from the railways.

It appears that more than Rs. 35 crores is being spent annually by the railways on establishment while Rs. 60 crores is the total revenue. While the expenses on establishment have rapidly increased, the income has not similarly increase or at least the increase of staff has not been the reason of any increase of income that may have been registered.

The Finance Member, I understand, is likely to appoint a committee of one or two experts to be invited from India to suggest a complete overhaul of the railway establishment and administration. A complete change in the scale of salaries in the higher staff may also be anticipated.

In this connection it may be noted that the Finance Member is not likely to either await the appointment of the Statutory Railway Board or refer the matter to it. The present Railway Board have made it clear to Sir Percy Griggs that they cannot effect any retrenchment beyond what was recommended by the Pope Committee, and that did not amount to more than Rs. 40,00,000.

The Pope Committee it will be remembered was a stunt of Sir George Schuster who instead of inviting men of the stamp of Sir Joshua Stamp, who were available, stumbled on Mr. Pope, and bungled the whole inquiry.

The Finance Member, I learn, feels that such inquiry brooks no delay, and efforts are already being made by him to secure the services of a real financial and Railway expert of the type and position of Sir Joshua Stamps, for example, and as soon as the proper person or persons have been selected, the Committee will be announced. Such an announcement may, so far as I think, be anticipated before the next budget session.

It is the view of some that through this means alone it should be possible for the Finance Member to save at least two to three crores annually, if not more, without the least loss of efficiency.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY

CAWNPORE, Sept. 7.

The Civic Board of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, it is learnt, has deputed Messrs. Narendra Deva and Sampurnanand to come and make the final recommendations to the Civic Board in connection with the Congress candidates in Cawnpore for the local Municipal Board.

It is stated that Messrs. Sampurnanand and Narendra Deva are coming to Cawnpore to-morrow for making the final recommendations.—United Press.

BARODA ASSEMBLY

BARODA, Sept. 8.

The State Representative Assembly meets here on the 12th September, 1935, under the presidentship of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar.

The Dinner Prohibition Bill will be discussed at the time and also the Bill to regulate the construction of places of worship.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Nawab Of Bhopal To Deliver Convocation Address

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

The Nawab of Bhopal who is a graduate of the Allahabad University, it is understood, will deliver the convocation address of the Allahabad University on 5th December when H. E. Sir Harry Haig will preside as the Chancellor.

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